The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,524.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance .. ..Rupees Fifty-two

The Bombay Gazette.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Ayerson, will be despatched on the 26th April 1870, at noon.

April 1870		May.	
Leave Bombay	26	Leave Colombo	2
„ Cannanore	27	„ Galle	3
„ Mangalore	28	„ Nagapatam	6
„ Cannanore	29	„ Madras	9
„ Calicut	29	„ Coromanda	11
„ Beypore	29	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Cochin	30	„ Bimlipatam	12
	May.	„ Gopalpore	14
„ Tuticorin	1	Arrive Calcutta	15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

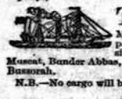
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

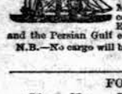


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

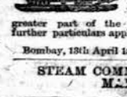


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR HONGKONG.



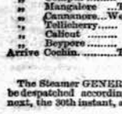
THE A. 1 Screw Steamer NIGEL, 1,100 tons register. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 30th instant. The greater part of the cargo has already been engaged. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Tungalore	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Tungalore	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M.

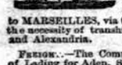
NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 25th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight...—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton, at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 25-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martin, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 5th June.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Tunis and Alexandria, have received in run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15		£ 8
Suez	38	22	Including Wines.	9
Port Said	40	24		10
Messina	48	33		12
Naples	50	33		13
Leghorn	53	36		15
Genoa	53	36		15

Without Food

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the above-named Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, carrying excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH and SON'S Ship CITY of CASHMERE, 980 tons register, Captain Brice, will be despatched hence about 10th proximo

For Freight and Passage apply to

Bombay, 11th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22 10s.	Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34	of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

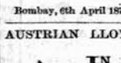
First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under contract to Bombay for ports in the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by one of the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight :—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea.....	24 Shillings per ton of 40 Cub. ft.		
Indigo, Silk	60 „	„	20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper			
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oil, &c.	40 „	„	20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 4s. per ton or 10 per cent. is allowed if the goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Let.

From Port Said to Trieste	5 shillings	from 1st of April to 30th Sep.	
„	10 „	1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.	

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 1st February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.	
½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Travelling Hat.
½ „ Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.	1 Courier Bag.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Easy Chair.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Umbrella.
1 Shooting Suit.	1 Pair of Brushes.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	

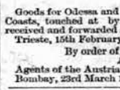
Revenue Favre.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Steamer which is to arrive within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay, BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Sunday, the 1st May, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA, 2,201 tons, and 500 H. P., Captain C. A. White, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Saturday the 30th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday, the 30th April, and again at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,

23rd April 1870.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. COLUMBIAN, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. SYRIA, from Southampton, 26th March.
„ POONAH, from Marseilles, 3rd April.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

„ DELTA, from Southampton, 19th March.
„ ALBANIAN, from Liverpool 9th March.
„ SICILIAN, from Liverpool, 16th March (remaining Cargo.)
„ MILAN, from Liverpool, 23rd March.

G. F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th April 1870.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.

Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.

Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares :—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16 3s. 1d.; 2nd cl. £11 19s. 4d.

To London, 1st cl. £19 0s. 4d.; 2nd cl. £13 9s. 4d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

April 1870.

THE undersigned, late Consulting Architect to Government, Bombay, is prepared to FURNISH DESIGNS, WORKING DRAWINGS, and SPECIFICATIONS for BUILDINGS in the Bombay Presidency.

J. TRUBSHAWE.

57, Strand, London.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 14th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

DADABHOY BUSTOMJEE BANAJEE, Agent.

Bombay, 25th April 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS AND ADOPTION OF MADRAS TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, 1st May 1870, the NAGPORE TRAIN from Bombay WILL LEAVE BHORSAWUL at 5-30 A.M., arriving at Nagpore at 4-45 P.M. instead of at the present time, and the South East Mail Train will be slightly accelerated, and will reach Cowlepoor half an hour earlier than at present.

In consequence of the adoption of Madras Time (about twenty-seven minutes in advance of Bombay Time) at all Stations on this Railway, as entered in the Time Table, which will be in force on and after SUNDAY, 1st May 1870, as running half an hour later than at present, but it will be seen that they are really working as nearly as possible at the present time.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th April 1870.

NOTICE.—WANTED a MASTER to take charge of a SHIP now in Harbour. Apply to Messrs REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th April 1870.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.—PORTRAITS, GROUPS, HORSES, &c., taken from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M.

W. G. STRETTON.

1, Love Lane, Parell Road, Bombay.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,

17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately-clear granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MAZAGON.

Under the Patronage of

H. H. the GOVERNOR, Sir SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I.,

THE FIRST GRAND EVENING CONCERT

will be given in the Hall of the Academy,

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 2ND MAY.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

1. Pianoforte Solo. Souvenir de Naples" ..... Zelman.
2. Song, "The Wolf" ..... Shield.
3. Vocal Duett, (Soprano and Tenor) Somnambula. Bellini.
4. Song, "Aduna bella," Romance for Baritone ..Zelman.
5. Trio,—"Lucrezia Borgia" ..... Donizetti.
6. Elegie, for Violin ..... Schmuck.
7. Cavatina—"Barbiere de Sevigila" ..... Rossini.

Part II.

8. Pianoforte Solo—"Valse brilliante" ..... Chopin.
9. Song, "Adelaide" ..... Beethoven.
10. Quartette, "Del tuo stellato soglio" ..... Rossini.
11. Tenor Solo, "Thou art so near and yet so far" Reichardt.
12. Song, "Home, sweet Home" ..... Bishop.
13. God save the Queen. Quartette.

Tickets ..... Rs. 4
Double Ticket, for Lady and Gentleman ..... Rs. 7
Ticket for three in a family ..... Rs. 10
Ticket for four in a family ..... Rs. 12

Subscribers, Honorary Members, and Pupils, free.

Tickets may be had, and Seats reserved, at Messrs. Thacker, Vining and Co., Chesson and Woodhall's, and at the Academy Doors open at 8-30. Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

As the public are not generally acquainted with the accommodation at the Academy, Mrs. Buxton begs to inform them that the Concert Hall is 100 feet in length, and of a proportionate breadth. There is a Retiring Room and Cloak Room for Ladies.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—For Terms (Private Instruction or in Class) see Prospectus, or, apply to the Directress,

Mrs. BUXTON,

The Nunnery, Mazagon.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having empowered Mr. HENRY BAWN ADDIS, C. E., Elphinstone Circle, to UNDERTAKE ALL WORK in connection with his PATENT SINGLE RAIL TRAMWAY, those interested in the scheme will in future address him direct for all information.

W. J. ADDIS, C. E.

Tanna, 21st April 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on any kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS.—The REGISTER of TRANSFERS will be CLOSED on 29th instant.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd April 1870. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened, to be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the Twelfth day of May next, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of reconstructing the Company; the appointment of a committee for effecting a scheme of reconstruction in concert with the Directors, as suggested by the Chairman of the Committee of Bombay Shareholders, in his letter of the 5th instant; and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,

W. A. SHEPPARD,

Officiating Secretary.

Calcutta, 11th April 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, Wrapping Cloth, Country Sealing Wax, Twine, Gunny, Dunnee, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be RECEIVED by the undersigned on the 29th April 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., daily.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, 31st March 1870.

BOMBAY BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

MADRAS TIME.

ALTERATION OF CLOCKS AND ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

Under orders of Government Madras Time (which is twenty seven minutes earlier than the Bombay Time hitherto observed) will be KEPT at all STATIONS, and TRAINS WILL RUN in accordance therewith on and after the 1st MAY.

An alteration of Trains will also take place from the 1st May, when the Bulsar and Baroda and Baroda and Ahmedabad Mixed Trains will be discontinued, and Mixed Trains in lieu thereof will leave Surat for Ahmedabad at 7-30 A.M. and Ahmedabad for Surat at 8-30 A.M.

The Third Class Fare of Three Pies per mile is now in force between all Stations and by all Trains.

J. R. DUXBURY,

Bombay, 18th April 1870. Traffic Manager.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly-imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season :—

Egyptian	at Rs. 10 per cwt.
New Orleans	at Rs. 25 „
Sea Island	at Rs. 25 „
Peruvian	at Rs. 25 „
Bourbon	at Rs. 10 „

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges, when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible (addressed to Mr. HARRISON, Senior Cotton Inspector), in order that applicants may be enabled to make their arrangements for the careful preservation to their Seed until sowing time.

Applications for Hingughat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once to enable the Cotton Commissioner to estimate the total quantities of those Seeds which it will be necessary to procure.

G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.

Town Hall, Bombay, 19th March 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers, or the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE A MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders. Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.	
900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 3,700 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125 each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 100 „
American Union Scales	„ 20 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15 „
Do. 4 „	„ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ¼ oz.	„ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk	„ 1 per lb.
American Cheese	

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects. Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Compositions, for the bottoms of, steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tape and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Iron Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skids.
Bunting Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks,
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clasp Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Hoop Iron.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

ILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for syment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE

FOR

LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,

No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

versus

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by William Holl after A. de Salome.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the only ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY and Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SMITHS ENGINEERS,

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,

PUMPS, TANKS,

IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

MATHERAN ALEXANDRA HOTEL—PROPRIETOR, J. C. PINTO.—The PROPRIETOR undertakes to LOOK after BUNGALOWS on the Hill and to pay the Servants monthly and arranges for and superintend repairs on receipt of sufficient advances.

The charge for those services is Rs. 30 per annum.

A Register of Houses to be let is kept, and any House on the Register will be shown to Visitors free of charge.

A commission of 4 per cent on the rent will be charged to the owners of Houses let by the Proprietor of this Hotel.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and as the first that there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private Rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm, without any particular change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,00	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,320
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	690
10,000	500			Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	190
5,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
50,00	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L.& China	33¾
4,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	195
37,500	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	128 ex.d
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	2,050
200	2,000	1,100	100	Albert Co. Kurrachee ...	570
120	2,500	650	600	Alexandra Press Co.....	575
	12,000	11,000	200	Apollo Press Co.....	6,200
200	2,000	all	250	Bombay Press Co.	2,000
200	500	all	33⅓	Do. New	500
500	1,250	all	200	Colaba Press Co.....	7,500
350	2,000	all	300	East India Press Co	1,150
400	2,000	all	300	Fort Press Co.....	8,900
30	2,000	1,800	...	Franji Cowasji Press	925
200	5,000	all	240	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,575
1,000	2,000	2,000	100	Kurrachee Press Co.....	575
1,100	1,000	55	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co...	340
125	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press ..	2,000
224	2,000	750	200	pa Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	2,000	all	...	Timevelly Press Co.....	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight.....	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do...	1s. 11 7/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do...	1s. 11 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	10¾
Do.	30 days' sight ...	10¾
Do.	30 days' sight ...	10¾
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight..	99¾
China	90 Do. do ...	225

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113¾
Five per cent.	107¾
Four per cent.	96¾
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102¾
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106¾
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Circular	,, 200
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

CALCUTTA.—20TH APRIL, 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

—In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 96-8, to 96-0 and 96-10, or 3-8 to 3-6 discount.

4½ per cents. at Rs. 104-0.

5 per cents. of 1866-67, at Rs. 107-6.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 113-12.

15 years' Debentures, at Rs. 107-12.

—8 per cent Municipal Debentures of 1866 and 1867 at Rs. 107-8 to 107-12, and Papers of 1870 at 108-8.

—In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,325, 1,330, 1,335 and 1,340 : in demand at the latter price.

Delhi Bank shares, at Rs. 150.

One Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares, for Rs. 280.—*Englishman.*

(From TOULMIN & Co.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, April 19.)

For the past few years the seasons in India have been most irregular, drought, famine and death have traversed the land, and millions of people and hundreds of thousands of cattle have perished from sheer starvation. Last year's crops all suffered more or less from untimely rains, and from the want of rain ; the cotton crop, which early in the season promised to be large, has only yielded a half crop. Cereals throughout the country have commanded famine prices in consequence of, scarcity, and business generally has suffered much in consequence of the impoverished condition of the people. Early in the present year the prospects of the cold weather crops were good, and no doubt large harvests were gathered in, still the country has not yet recovered from the calamities of the past few years. During the past two months the absence of rain has been seriously felt throughout Bengal and Behar, whereby the shallower crop has failed to the extent of 50 per cent ; Indigo and Tea are both in urgent want of moisture, and Jute really occupies an alarming position. Some years ago this Circular foretold the position that Jute now occupies, and it was then considered a wild speculation and unworthy of notice, opinions, however, must have changed now that the plain facts are patent to every one.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON has declined 3/16d. during the week, and closes for the Mail with a tendency to still lower rates.

FREIGHTS to Great Britain have continued inactive throughout the week, in consequence of there being no untried tonnage in Port, rather a remarkable circumstance, for Calcutta, it is therefore so far fortunate for shippers that produce is scarce for the present. Several steamers are loading with general cargo for London and the Continent for despatch via Suez Canal, and in all probability this new route will in a very short space of time entirely supersede the route via the Cape, in which case sailing vessels would be at a frightful discount ; if steamers can afford to take a general cargo from Calcutta to London at £3 to 4 per ton, the days of sailing ships are numbered.

HONGKONG.—4TH APRIL, 1870.

OPIUM.—Patna, New,	...	...	... $516
Old,	...	...	... 537
Benares, New,	...	...	... 492
Old,	...	...	... 5 75
Malwa,	...	...	... 630 to 635
Turkey,	...	...	... 890
COTTON.—Bombay,	...	...	... 20 to 22
Calcutta,	...	...	... 14 to 21
Ningpo,	...	...	... 25
Shanghai,	...	...	... 23 to 24
Tientsin,	...	...	... 21 to 22
Camphor,	...	...	... 62 to 63
Quicksilver,	...	...	... 5 80 to 6 25
Saltpetre,	...	...	...

EXCHANGE.

Bank, 6 months' sight, 4/6

Credits, 6 ,, ,, 4/6½

On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 225 @ $100

On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 225 @ $100

On Shanghai, 3 days' sight, Bank, Tls. 74½

Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., 9 per cent. prem.

Specie, Shanghai, 6 to 7 per cent. prem.

Mexicans, 1½ per cent prem.

Gold Leaf, 100 touch, $23

,, Bar, 98 touch, $22 80

Sovereigns, English, $4 76 each

,, Australian, $4.54

Discount, 8 to 9 per cent

CARGOES.

Memo. of Cargo per Emeu :—

Silk—For England	838 bales
France	310 ,,
New York	12 ,,
	1,160 ,,

Specie—For Calcutta, about 1½ lakhs of dollars.

Bombay, about 3½ ditto.

Total ..... 5 lakhs of dollars.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 25.

Graham, Captain, 5th Bengal Cavalry, on sick leave, from Nowshera.

Kelly, Lieutenant, 41st Welsh Fusiliers, on sick leave, from Subathoo.

Stevenson, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

LeGeyt, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

Erskine, Lieutenant, Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.

Ouseley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Officiating Commandant Bhopal Battalion, on leave, from Jeypore.

George, Major, Assistant Secretary Government of India, on sick leave, from Calcutta.

Pearson, Colonel, Deputy Inspector General, Punjab, on sick leave, from Mooltan.

Beauclerc, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from New Zealand.

Simpson, Captain, General List, Bengal Infantry, on sick leave from Agra.

Hext, Lieutenant, 12th Regiment, to join, from England.

Gaye, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Kington, Captain, 4th Hussars, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 25.

Peake, Major, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Punjab, on sick leave, to England.

Kuttlewell, Captain, Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

Reid, Captain, Royal Artillery, on furlough, to England.

Hamilton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.

Tilford, Captain, 2/60th Rifles, on medical certificate, to England.

Connell, Surgeon, 9th Regiment N. I., to join, to Poona.

Stevenson, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

Napier, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Hyderabad.

LeGeyt, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Kattiawar.

Bates, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

Kington, Captain, 4th Hussars, to join, to Meerut.

Kirke, Captain, 2nd Bat. 19th Brig., on sick leave, to England.

Smith, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Carmichael, Captain, 8th Lancers, to join, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By the General Officer Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 22nd April 1870.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

B-9 R A—Lieutenant England, for 60 days, from date of departure on leave.

In accordance with G O C, No 221 of 1870, Lieutenant-Colonel W S Hewett having arrived at Poona, will assume charge of the Assistant Adjutant General's Office P D A, from Major Anderson, in the course of the day.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 23rd April 1870.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—

Captain H B M Van Heythuysen, Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on 9th April 1870.

Lieutenant C M Rynes, General List, Adjutant 2nd Grenadier N I, on 9th April 1870.

Colonel H St. C Wilkins, Royal Engineers, on 16th April 1870.

Surgeon W A Shephard, Indian Medical Service, on 18th April 1870.

With reference to G. G O, No 283 of the 20th instant, officiating Deputy Inspector General of Hospital J R Miller is posted to the Northern Division.

Captain W S Seton, Staff Corps, is attached to do duty with the 4th Regiment (N I Rifles.)

Major W B Preston performed the duties of Quarter Master 22nd Regiment N I from 24th January to 7th February 1870 inclusive.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Neemuch Brigade Order, dated 31st March 1870, appointing Captain W E A Hall, 49th Foot, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer with effect from 1st April.

7th Regiment N I.—Regimental Order, dated 13th April 1870, directing Captain A Utterson to continue to officiate as Wing officer, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 11th instant, until the arrival of Captain Wilson.

11th Regiment N I.—Regimental Order, dated 11th April 1870, appointing Lieutenant French to officiate as Quarter Master, vice Major Forbes promoted.

The undermentioned have leave of absence :—

21st Hussars—Cornet J A Ramsay, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot (1st Battalion).—Ensign D Raymond, to England, overland, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

29th Foot—Captain M H Hale, to England, overland, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

38th Foot—Lieutenant W T Cantley, to England, overland, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

40th Foot—Major R D Astley, in extension, to remain at Mahableshwar, from 26th April to 26th May 1870, on medical certificate.

95th Foot—Assistant Surgeon James Atkinson, to England, overland, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 20.)

Mr. Theodore Francis William Smith to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, in the Second Grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. William Macpherson, or until further orders.

Mr. Alexander Lauder Hanson to officiate, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pooree.

Mr. George Toynbee to officiate, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cuttack.

Mr. William Fiddian, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Subdivision of Bhuddruck, in Balasore.

Mr. Daniel Walter McMullen Testro, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is transferred to Cuttack.

Mr. George Graham, M.A., to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing, in the Second Grade, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Herbert John Reynolds, or until further orders.

Baboo Nursing Chunder Mookerjee, M.A., to officiate as Professor of Sanscrit in the Presidency College, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Krishna Kamal Bhuttacharjee, or until further orders.

Mr. James Francis Bradbury, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is granted leave for one month.

Lieutenant William John Williamson, Deputy Commissioner of the Garrow Hills, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, from the 29th ultimo, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough on medical certificate.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has granted to the Reverend Peter John Jarbo, Chaplain of St. James's Church, three months' leave of absence, from the 18th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. William Macpherson to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Robert Alexander, or until further orders.

Mr. George Robert King Meares, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hungpore, is granted leave for three months, from the 12th February last.

Mr. Robert Alexander, Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuttack, for six weeks, is granted leave from the 27th inst.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N W. Provinces*, April 20.)

With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, the office of Cantonment Magistrate at Shahjehanpore is abolished, with effect from the 15th April 1870.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. William John Rivett Carnac, Judge of Moradabad, with effect from the 20th April, or subsequent date.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Charles Clements Hicks, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Lullutpore, with effect from the 15th April, or subsequent date.

Lieutenant Walter Wightwick Haywood, 2nd Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and ex-officio Adjutant, Ajmere Police Corps, officiated as Commandant of the Ajmere and Mhairwarrah Police Battalion from the 31st October 1869, to 30th November 1869, inclusive.

The services of Mr. W. O. Bell having been replaced at the disposal of this Government, the Notification dated 7th ultimo, appointing Mr. A. R. Shaw to officiate as Collector of Customs, Agra, is hereby cancelled.

Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Mr. Arthur Sells, B.A., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Meerut, with effect from the 15th April.

The services of Doctor Frederick George Constant are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Subsidiary leave for 10 days, preparatory to applying for furlough on medical certificate, is granted to Doctor William Walker, M. A., Superintendent of the Government Press, Curator of Government Books, and Chemical Examiner, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 6th April, or subsequent date.

Mr. Richard Dundas Alexander, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Agra, is transferred in the same capacity to Mynpoorie.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. Edward Patrick Finn, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lullutpore, with effect from the 15th April, or subsequent date.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. James Maurice Fears, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cawnpore, with effect from the 1st May, or subsequent date.

Furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, has been granted to Mr. Richard Henry Clifford, late Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Gorackpore, with effect from the 8th December last.

Mr. Robert Thompson Hobart, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, at Mirzapore, is appointed to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Etah, during the absence of Mr. Henry Clements Barstow, or until further orders.

Mr. Alexander Robinson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Mozaffernuggur, is transferred in the same capacity to Mirzapore.

Mr. Edward George Jenkinson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Saharunpore, during the absence of Mr. Henry Binny Webster, or until further orders.

Mr. James Simson, returned from furlough, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore, vice Mr. Jenkinson.

Surgeon James Henry Lock; M. D., Officiating Civil Surgeon of Cawnpore, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the duties.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. John Venables Stuart, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Jhansie, with effect from the 1st April, or subsequent date.

Mr. J. H. DeRinzy, Assistant Engineer, Allahabad Division, passed on the 7th ultimo the Lower Standard Examination in Hindootani, as laid down in G. G. O. dated 9th September 1864, No 734.

Mr. R. A. Cordner, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred in that Grade from the Meerut to the Futtehgurh Division, Ganges Canal, which he joined on the 15th March.

Mr. R. A. Cordner, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Futtehgurh Division Ganges Canal, passed the Department Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II., Section IV., para. 52, on the 4th April 1870.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH APRIL.

London...	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	Nominal
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 2s. 6d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bells	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre.....	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland ...	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 0s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 8 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Emeu (s)	Babot	China, &c, April 5.
	Columbian (s)	Hyde	Suez, April 10.
	H. M. S. Bullfinch	Lodder	Muscat, April 15.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Marinus	Angeline	Kurrachee.
	Thomas Seddon	McIntosh	Bassein.
	Mariotta	Owen	Rangoon.
	Hance	Lafrenais	Cochin.
25	Eastern Belle	Greig	Batavia.
	Tythonus	Grwyn	Calcutta.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Magdala (s)	Thompson	Aden and Suez.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Sapphire, Seidors, to Galle.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Harris, to Liverpool.

Ship Jorawur, Wingate, to Calcutta.

Ship Mary Goddard, Nouburgs, to Hongkong.

The steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Gogo and Bhownuggur, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

April 21 William Stewart ...Cook .....Bombay, March 22

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on April 23.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29.837 inches.
Temperature of the Air	81·4 ,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6 ,,
Dew Point	73·3 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	77·2 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8) ...	0·8 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	87·6 ,,
Minimum do. do.	75·7 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind NW, WSW, NW, E, W, WNW, NW.	
Movement in 24 hours	184 miles.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets having been appointed to leave Bombay on every SUNDAY morning in future, commencing from 3rd April 1870, the following alterations in the closing hours of the Overland Mail will have effect from the same date :—

The Mails will close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Saturday.

The after-packet will remain open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices will be 5 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS TO BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st April 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting		
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.
	Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nasicck, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Shapore, Khurdi, Doolalee, Niphar, Vinchoor (Lasulgaum), Pachora, Mhyjee, Mussawut, Julgaum ; and those on the Branch Line from Bhosawul to Nagpore	7-30 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
Ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Poona, Nagothna, Mhar, Kied, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry ...	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails, will be received except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and in moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KILFILE—April 24th, at Bandora, the wife of Commissariat Sergeant Kilfile, of a son.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—GORDON—March 30th, St. Andrews, by the Rev. Charles J. Brown, D.D., father of the bridegroom, Alexander Brown, Esq., of Bombay, to Isabella Jane, eldest daughter of George Gordon, Esq., of Donavourd, Perthshire.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS

FERGUSSON—April 18th, at Umritsar, the wife of J. Fergusson, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Officiating Civil Surgeon, of a son.

PENNY—April 19th, at Umritsar, the wife of Alfred Penny, Esq., Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.

MORAN—March 29th, at Powells Hotel, Rawul Pindee, the wife of P. J. Moran, Esq., C.E., P. W. D., of a daughter.

DEATH.

FOWLE—April 16th, at Peshawur, William Edward, son of Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Fowle, 36th Regiment N. I, aged 14 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1870.

THE *Spectator* announces that the new treaty with China is, after all, not to be ratified as it stands ; and our own information tends to confirm the statement. Judging from the tenour of Lord Clarendon's reply to the China merchants, it seemed probable that, subject to the exceptions stated by him, he would advise Her Majesty to accept the treaty ; but subsequently to the delivery of that speech, the largest house engaged in the trade between India and China made a special appeal to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of Indian interests placed in peril by Sir Rutherford Alcock ; and we have no doubt that the India Office had a word to say on the same side. Lord Clarendon never was an obstinate man, and we have ground for believing that the cogent remonstrances addressed to him produced the desired effect. We trust that the report we have mentioned may prove to be correct, for in the present state of our finances every effort should be made in India and in England also, to prevent the opium revenue from suffering further diminution. It is manifest, for one thing, that the duty levied in Bombay is too high ; that it encourages opium production in China and elsewhere ; and that it seriously reduces the quantity we should otherwise export. Whatever other measures may be expedient, the state of trade, and the daily increasing competition point to the early reduction of the duty on Bombay opium as a politic course. We have no longer that monopoly, or approach to monopoly, which alone would justify a heavy export duty. On the contrary, the native grown drug is a formidable rival, and other countries are rapidly entering the profitable field, the practically sole possession of which we have forfeited, in a great degree, by our excessive duties, and the high prices we have obtained.

And now the *Spectator* tells us that a fresh rival is about to engage in the contest. It is stated that the planters of the Southern States of the American Union have begun to cultivate the poppy with the aid of Chinese labour. Everyone will see at a glance the great importance of this step. A moment's consideration will suffice to show that a report, intrinsically probable, may be true, and that it is quite within the power of the Americans to become very redoubtable competitors. They have the soil, the climate, the energy ; they have immense tracts of land suitable for the culture of the poppy ; they have the skill required to manufacture the drug and to imitate the quality of the coveted Indian standards. Capital we cannot imagine will be wanting. The sole question is, have they the available quantity of labour ? At present, no doubt the supply must be restricted, but if any venture proves to be profitable, it is reasonable to believe that labour will be obtained. The number of Chinamen in the Southern and Pacific States is constantly increasing, and the limit to immigration of that kind has not been reached. Moreover, the relations between the Pacific States and China, continually expanding, have received a fresh impetus from the completion of the through railway. In every respect, therefore, the Indian Government and the Indian opium traders have reason to watch closely the growth of the new competitor ; and the mere prospect of such a rival should act as a spur to the guardians of Indian interests. The bare probability that our opium revenue may suffer further loss from the enterprizes of the Southern planters should help to bring the Indian Government into a repentant frame of mind, and operate as an additional reason for a contraction of that lavish expenditure on public works which has so long been the bane of our financial administration.

IT would appear that Mr. Maclennan, of Mahendra Gherry, coffee planter, has practised a simple and common-sense plan for destroying pernicious wild beasts, and that his efforts have been crowned with marked success. A very considerable amount of "bosh" has of late been written for and against a proposal to destroy tigers by means of spring guns. The original paper on the subject was actually printed in the *Government Gazette*. The cost of printing this valuable scheme, whatever that cost may have been, might just as well have been saved, and the space in the columns of the *Gazette* could have been filled to better purpose by a short essay on making chupatties, or by a series of judicious extracts from Colenso's Arithmetic, containing the simple rules and the multiplication table for the benefit of Sir R. Temple and other bigwigs, who have forgotten much of what they learnt at school. Not that Sir Richard ever did know much about figures even as a boy. Tradition says that when he tried to do "sums" he never could get 2 and 2 to make 4, but that as a general rule the product of these two figures on Temple's slate ranged somewhere between 5 and 25. This peculiarity would appear to have stuck to him through life, and the powers that be should have ascertained something about his arithmetical qualifications before they pitchforked him into his present position. When he ruled in the Central Provinces he did his own sums and no one checked his figures.

However, *apropos* of tigers it may be expedient not to put forward too many suggestions for their easy destruction or the principle may be applied to other beasts, particularly after the paragraph in the *Pioneer* of the 19th instant.

By the way, why does the *Pioneer* so cruelly decide that *our* Temple is of the neuter gender, poor fellow ?

Once more to the tigers, the writer in the *Madras Athenæum* is correct to the letter in the advice he renders, both as to the poison to be used, and the time and manner of using it. A gash in the flank of a fresh "kill" and very little strychnine will polish off a tiger to a certainty. It has been tried successfully in more places than Madras ; and judiciously used it is unfailing. The dingoes of Australia have been exterminated by the same means. In parts of the country where tigers are a real nuisance district officers might resort to the use of strychnine, administered through, or rather by the hands of the village watchman, who hears of every "kill" soon after the victim has been destroyed.

There are two sides, however, to strychnine and all other wholesale measures of the sort. The killing of the Australian wild dogs allowed the kangaroos to multiply to such an extent that they have become a perfect pest. As the dingoes eat the sheep, so now do the kangaroos devour the pasture, and the sheep starve. As a rule, where game is plentiful, and sambhur, pigs, and spotted deer are pretty numerous, tigers, unless they are in very large numbers, do not destroy any great quantity of cattle, but they keep down the superfluity of deer and pigs, who would otherwise eat up the ryots' crops—even to a greater extent than they now do—and they are not now worse than hares and rabbits at home, except in very rare cases.

Where tigers are troublesome poison them by all means, but do not waste ink in discussions about spring guns.

To destroy wolves there is no plan so efficacious as a circular trench or pit. The same pit baited with Mowah berries will catch bears and pigs. It is easily made and kept in order. Poison will, of course, dispose of leopards ; but the difficulty of shooting these handsome and wary brutes is much over-estimated. No animal is so easily shot, to a decoy, as a leopard, and being a creature of regular habits a little experience will always enable a clever sportsman to get a certain and steady shot at short range. For goodness sake, don't let us hear any more of spring guns.

SIR HENRY DURAND, says the "Pioneer," arrived at Simla on the 18th, having left his heavy luggage at Umballa, pending the long-delayed decision about the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab.

THE tour of His Excellency the Viceroy and party in the Upper Provinces seems likely to be prolonged some days beyond the time originally projected. On the 5th May they will leave Lahore for Umballa, designing to make Simla by the night of the 6th.

THE shoemakers of Cabul (says the "Mofussilite") have petitioned to be excused giving security to make none but English-pattern shoes as required to do by the Governor of the city. Shere Ali was much displeased, and replied that the shoemakers should either make English-pattern boots and shoes, or give up shoemaking altogether !

THE London correspondent of the "Friend of India," writing on the 25th of March, says—"There is great excitement in London drawing-rooms to see and hear Keshub Chunder Sen. He is to preach next Sunday in James Martineau's chapel, and half London is promising itself to be there. His creed is very like the present creed of the educated, and he will be made a great lion, and I fear be just a little spoilt. At present, however, he charms those thrown in contact with him, and will certainly carry away a most pleasant impression of English society."

COMMODORE STIRLING was to leave the Nore in Her Majesty's ship Clio on April 5, *en route* to take the command on the Australian station, and will meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in Her Majesty's ship Galatea at the Cape of Good Hope on the 12th of June. Whether this, which we take from the "Army and Navy Gazette," is a confirmation of the report that the Duke himself is going back to Australia, seems doubtful. The same paper mentions that His Royal Highness has conferred upon Mr. F. J. Fegen, Royal Navy, barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn, the appointment of naval counsel to His Royal Highness.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*Via Red Sea.*)

PARIS, 24TH APRIL.

A PROCLAMATION of the Emperor Napoleon has been issued to-day stating that the approval of the people is indispensable to the new Constitution. His Majesty asks the nation for a fresh proof of confidence, and an affirmative vote to avert the danger of revolution, to solidly establish order and liberty, and to assure the fixture and transmission of the Crown to the Prince Imperial. The Proclamation appeals to the people to show the same unanimity as in 1851.

ITALY.

The King of Italy is unwell.

ALEXANDRIA, 23RD APRIL.

The steamer Asie, from Bombay bound for Marseilles, has passed through the Suez Canal.

ADEN, 24TH APRIL.

The Baroda, with the outward Indian mail, left Aden on the 22nd instant at 10 P.M.

(*Via Russia.*)

LONDON, 23RD APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

Exchange on India, 60 days' 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11¼d.

Oriental Bank shares .....£44 10s.

Chartered ,, ...£19.

,, Merc. .....£32.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares.....£38.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £72,125,000.

,, Notes outstanding. £79,375,000.

MAILS.

The Bombay mail of the 9th instant arrived at Suez on 22nd idem.

LONDON, 25TH APRIL, NOON.

General Macmurdo succeeds General Haley in command of the Peshawur division.

A Japanese railway loan for £1,000,000 sterling has been issued.

The French Legitimists have resolved to reject the plebiscitum.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KURRACHEE, 25TH APRIL.

The court of inquiry into the loss of the ship Bacchante gave its decision this afternoon. The court is of opinion that some of the planks of the vessel must have given way. The captain and crew have been honourably acquitted, as they are considered to have done all in their power for the ship.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 1ST APRIL.

THE Board of Trade Returns for February were issued on Wednesday. If to be depended on, they show decidedly favourable results, our exports in that month representing a value of £14,455,379 against £13,485,026 in February 1869. There is an increase both in cotton yarn and in cotton manufactures, the total quantity of the former being 13,690,101 lbs. against 12,070,458 lbs. in February 1869, and of the latter 253,517,

BOMBAY.

A [illegible]EDIENT SEAMAN.—In the Fort Police Court, [illegible]r. Nanna Morojee, yesterday, John Warnford, a [illegible]t the ship Eastern Belle, was charged with [illegible] of duty, and was sent to jail for a week.

[illegible]RING A HORSE.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday fined a hackney driver named Chota Diddoo, in the sum of twenty rupees, with the alternative of a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment, for torturing his horse on Saturday last.

THE ALLEGED CHEATING OF THE TOBACCO DUTIES' FARMERS.—The name of Mr. Ramchunder Luxmonjee appears in our paragraph yesterday as that of the defendant in this case. That was a slip which we regret; the name of the defendant is Mr. Narayen Pandoorung.

MR. R. HILLS, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, proceeds to England on [illegible] months' leave, and it is believed that Mr. Mahadeo, late editor of the *Native Opinion*, recently employed on the appellate side of the Secretariat, will act for him during his absence.

A MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the E. I. Association will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Tuesday the 27th of April, at six o'clock P. M., when a paper will be read by Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, on Clause 6 of the East India (Laws and Regulations) Bill. The public are invited to attend.

A native paper states that numerous sections of the Poona community have, by written authority, appointed each a representative, to represent their opinions on measures of Government, or on other matters of public importance. A few days ago a meeting of these representatives, numbering about ninety, was held at Poona, when the Pant Pratinidhi was elected President, and Apa Saheb Kurandwarker and the Chief of Aundhandi, vice-presidents.

THE PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 84th (the Derbyshire) Regiment, at the Esplanade Parade, this evening:—

Overture	Barber of Seville	Rossini
Selection	Faust	Gounod.
Polka	Kate Kearney	Coote.
Selection	Tulipatan	Offenbach
Polka	Sweabourg	Godfrey.
Selection	Sturmvogel	Faust.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Francis Fernandes, a butler, was charged before Mr. Showell with embezzling ten rupees in cash and a quantity of grain belonging to Dr. Trestrail, Surgeon Major, Bombay Army. From the evidence of Dr. Trestrail, it appears that a few days ago Mrs. Trestrail gave prisoner Rs. 150 to go to the bazaar and buy four candles of Indian corn, two of barley, and two of grain, and told him to bring the grain and have it measured at the house. He brought the grain in a cart; it was put into a room, and he was told to get a stamped Government measure. He afterwards brought a box which, he said, contained a "furra," and said that he had measured it by a stamped measure. The box looked small, and on its being tested it proved short. The next morning the prisoner did not return as usual from the bazaar, but about 1 P.M. went to Dr. Trestrail's office, taking with him a box which he gave him to understand was the original box. It was found to be deficient, and a Banis, who was represented to be the broker in the transaction, offered to make up the deficiency. Prisoner wanted to take away the box, but Dr. Trestrail detained it, and, on showing it to Mrs. Trestrail, the latter at once said it was not the same box. Prosecutor satisfied himself that an extra piece had apparently been put on, and it immediately came to pieces on an attempt being made to lift it up. The prisoner afterwards confessed having taken away the first box. He was convicted and sentenced to hard labour for two months.

WE believe that the Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, during his frequent visits to Jubbulpore of late, has made every effort to equalize the rates of conveyance for traffic on the G. I. P. and E. I. lines, even at the sacrifice of lowering the rates of the G. I. P. The managers of the E. I. line, however, seeing how the traffic is flowing towards Bombay, are seemingly determined to keep their rates, at any sacrifice, lower than those of the G. I. P. They seem to think that they will otherwise have no chance in the competition, and that to equalize their rates to those of the G. I. P. would be to give up their traffic. It is very remarkable that the whole of the tea produce of Cachar has this season found its way to the G. I. P.—*Deccan Herald.*

IT is with deep and unfeigned regret that we announce the death of Dr. Fleck. That eminently gifted physician breathed his last on Tuesday last. Dr. Fleck was born at the Cape in the year 1810, studied at the University of Leyden, where he obtained all the highest university honours, and returned to this colony about thirty-five years ago, and has practised in Cape Town from that time. His death was sudden. He was quite well on Tuesday morning last, and he had but just taken a cold bath, when he felt a twitching in his fingers and he had hardly time to make make the complaint before he fell down in a fit of paralysis. Medical aid was prompt, but it was of no avail. He had a previous attack about three or four months since. This time the seizure was too violent to be subdued, and he breathed his last very suddenly. He was but sixty years of age.—*Cape Standard*, Feb. 3.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

H. M. S. BULLFINCH, Captain Lodder, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening last from Muscat. She will stay here for a few days and then start for Zanzibar.

THE S.S. KURRACHEE, Captain Cottier, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Rev. Mr. Middleton, His Highness Meer Mahomud Khan of Talpore, Major Napier, Captain Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. G. Steiner, Mr. Sicklemore, and fifty-seven deck passengers.

MAHABLESHWUR.

21ST APRIL.—This morning the Union Jack is flying at Bolla Vista, and just where it should, on the highest part of the hills. H. E. the Governor came in during the night. All will comfortably settle down now to enjoy themselves to their liking. We must strive to forget the tax grievance, for the very thought of it brings a cloud on our countenances. The band will do its part to chase dull care away. We are still expecting General Gordon; all the others have arrived, and every thing was ready for them long ago. We find it expensive here: things are much dearer than they used to be, I am sorry to say. Many people are still enquiring for houses, there are one or two yet to let. The Church was very full last Sunday, and the singing good. The Free Hall is now ready for use except the glass, which they say got broken on its way out from England. —*Deccan Herald.*

A HINT TO THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the re-organization of the District Police, which took place about April 1869, some 200 men were discharged from the Ahmednuggur Police as unfit for further service on account of age, &c. A small number of these poor fellows received a gratuity, and others were told that they would get pensions, ranging from Rs. 4 to 10 per month. However, a year has passed away, and not a pice has been issued to them. So they have begun to pawn their few ornaments, and are actually now driven to sell their chatties and lotas, to save themselves from starvation. They are too old and worn-out to do any work, and it is a shame to keep the poor fellows out of what they are justly entitled to. Where the fault lies, nobody appears to know; some say it is owing to the laziness of some clerks in the Accountant General's Department, and if so, they deserve a severe telling off. I trust you will give this letter a corner in your paper, as perchance it might catch the eyes of some one who knows something about it and is humane enough to interest himself on behalf of the half-starved so-called pensioners of the

NUGGUR POLICE.

FORT POLICE COURT.—25TH APRIL.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

ASSAULT.—A coolie was charged with assaulting a Hindoo woman, and was fined five rupees, with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment.

TORTURE.—A cart-driver was charged with torturing his bullocks at Bazaar Gate Street, and was fined five rupees.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—25TH APRIL.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—A Hindoo was charged with having in his possession two bottles of oil reasonably suspected to have been stolen from the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees, or in default of payment to undergo a week's imprisonment.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 25th April, 8-44 P.M.—Latest dates from England via Turkey, private, 23rd April, 5-20 P.M.; via Russia, service, 25th April, 11-30 A.M.; private, 25th April, 10-45 A.M. From Europe via Turkey, private, 24th April, 3-20 P.M.; via Russia, private, 23rd April, 6 21 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish and European lines right; Persian line right to London.

REVISED PROSPECTUS OF THE KATTYWAR RACE MEETING, 1870.

1. THE "Grand Prize of Kattywar" and other races previously named to close on the day before each race, will close at the highest entrance on the day before the meeting.

2. Half forfeit for the entrances of the "Grand Prize."

3. The W. I. T. C. rules of 1869 will be adhered to.

4. Maiden galloways that have *never won* will be allowed 5 lbs. in the "Jaitpore Cup."

5. The "Government Stakes" will be open to the produce of any Government stallion in Goozerat as well as in Kattywar.

6. The length of the Rajkote Race-course is now 100 yards under 1½ mile.

J. A. GRATTAN, Honorary Secretary.

Rajkote, 22nd April.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

From A. J. Dunlop, Esquire, Assistant Cotton Commissioner, West Berar, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; dated Akolah, the 21st April 1870.

SIR,—With reference to my No. 159, dated 7th instant, I have now the honour to forward, for the information of your Chamber, the accompanying statement, showing the exports of cotton from the Central Provinces and the Berars during the fortnight ending on the 17th instant, and the total exports this season as compared with the exports up to the same date in the season of 1868-69.—I have, &c.,

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1869 up to the 17th April 1870, as compared with the quantities exported up to the same date in the seasons of 1868-69.

Exports during fortnight ending 17th instant.	Total Exports in the season 1869-70 up to 17th April.	Bales.	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.	Bales.	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.	Total Exports in the season 1868-69 up to 17th April.
Nagpore		660			660					
Berar		1,096			1,096					
Wurdah		1,405			1,405	1,394	4,340	1,006		6,340
Pooloon		1,453			1,453	2,870	8,870	1,153		12,893
Wurdah		1,678			1,678	1,488	4,674	1,033		7,195
Burhanpore		5,027			5,027	3,021	9,305	1,412		13,738
Moortizapore							13,300	2,117		15,417
Khangaon		3,385			3,385		13,300			13,300
Nundoorah		8,0?1			8,0?1		13,550			13,550
Khundwah							7,051			7,051
Bomarpore										
Total		16,587	5,442	1,598	9,547	8,773	50,403	6,721		67,684

	1869-70.	1868-69.
Totals	76,345	67,684
Full-pressed	54,599	50,403
Half-pressed	8,544	10,801
Dokras	13,202	6,480
17,524 =	76,345	67,684

Exports during the season 1869-70 up to 17th April, 76,345 bales.
Do. do. 1868-69 do. do. 67,684 bales.
Increase in 1870 16,661 bales.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, 21ST APRIL.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WARDEN and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LLOYD.)

THE QUEEN VS. ABBA BIN AMBO PATEL.

IN March last the accused was tried before the first-class subordinate magistrate of Wada, under section 177 of the Indian Penal Code, with furnishing false information, and was on conviction sentenced to suffer a month's simple imprisonment. The magistrate of Tanna referred the proceedings in the case for the orders of the High Court with the following remarks:—The circumstances of the case are as follows: The accused in the case under review reported, under date the 30th October 1869, to the subordinate magistrate second class, at Wada, that one Goma had stolen Rs. 20 in cash and a piece of cloth belonging to one Dhondee Ghuratin, and that, notwithstanding information of the commission of the theft having been given to the police patel of the village by Dhondee, no enquiries were instituted by the police patel in regard to the alleged theft. On the receipt of the above report, the chief constable of Wada was directed to investigate the matter. The latter, on enquiry, ascertained that no theft had ever been committed in the house of the said Dhondee. The subordinate magistrate, believing that the accused, being legally bound to furnish information of the commission of an offence, had given false information, sentenced him under section 177 of the Indian Penal Code. I am of opinion that the prisoner was not bound by law to give information of the commission of the offence in question, but did, with intent to cause injury to the complainant, prefer a false charge of theft—an offence falling under the provisions of section 211 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the magistrate of the district. As such a subordinate magistrate had no authority to entertain the complaint. Under the circumstances, I have the honour to solicit you will have the goodness to lay the accompanying proceedings before their Lordships for such orders as they may deem expedient to pass thereon.

The High Court, on a review of the case, annulled the conviction and sentence; but as the accused had already undergone a month's imprisonment, they did not direct a new trial.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—25TH APRIL.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

JOHN GREENWOOD, RECEIVER OF THE ESTATE OF CURSETJEE MERWANJEE PATELL, DECEASED, VS. BAI LUCKMIBAEE, WIDOW OF THE LATE BAEROO ESSOO.

Mr. Manisty appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Leith for defendant. The suit was to recover Rs. 300, being the rent of garden ground at Love Lane, Mazagon, for six months, at the rate of Rs. 50 per month. The Court gave verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.

BELL, VENTZ, AND LUCIUS VS. GOOLAMALI ABASALI.

Mr. Keir for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear. The action was brought to recover Rs. 859-1-10, being the amount due and payable by the defendant on a bill of exchange, dated London, 12th November 1869, drawn by William Brandt Sons and Co. on the defendant, and accepted by the latter, and payable to the order of the plaintiffs. The Judge gave a verdict for plaintiffs for the full amount and costs.

AFFAIRS IN LUSS BEYLA.

ONE Sobha Ahmed, resident of Oothul—a talooka subordinate to Luss Beyla—arrived at Kurrachee on the morning of the 18th instant, having left Luss Beyla on the 15th idem. He has deposed as follows:—"Shah Gazee Khan, the Moolkyar of the Khan of Khelat, has taken possession of Beyla. He is looting the ryots of their provisions and money, and, consequently, the greatest fear and disaffection prevail in the province The inhabitants are maltreated without any reason or fault. In the time of the Jam, who has left Luss Beyla, the ryots lived peaceably, and they therefore loved him much. They are, on that account, resolved to petition the Khan of Khelat in order that Shah Gazee Khan may be recalled, as they are subjected to great tyranny and oppression." We give below the translation of another account which has also reached us:—"The females residing in Luss Beyla are in much dread to issue from their houses, as many have been ill-used by the Khan's people, and have therefore ceased to go and draw water from wells in the city. A few days ago the wife of a Mahomedan merchant went to draw water, when two of the Khan's soldiers followed her with criminal intent. As she was away for a longer time than usual, the husband, suspecting that something had gone wrong, proceeded to the well she always went to, where to his surprise he found the two men laying hands on her. The husband, who was an able-bodied man, accosted them, whereupon an altercation ensued, which resulted in the Mahomedan's left arm being fearfully mutilated. A complaint was made by the merchant to Shah Gazee Khan, but the latter gave orders that the former be removed from his presence at once." It is evident beyond doubt that the subjects of the Jam entertain loyal and affectionate feelings towards him; and as they seem anxious for his return, it is to be hoped, on political as well as commercial grounds, that Sir William Merewether, who proceeded to Khelat a few days ago, and who is now on his way back to Jacobabad, has succeeded (and we feel quite sanguine he has) in reconciling matters between Khodadad Khan and the Jam; and that the latter will, as soon as the former's troops are withdrawn from his capital, return to his dominions, where we trust he will, from what past experience has taught him, live in peace and contentment.—*Sindian.*

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN CEYLON.

WE are now in the thick of the royal visit, and every other subject must make place for the events connected with the royal guest in honour of whom Ceylon is keeping grand holiday. In our last we were only able to include reports of the landing, and of the trip to the Labugam Kandy kraal; in the present will be found full particulars of that Kraal, the public ball, the visit to Kornegalle, an account of the second kraal at Ebawalpitya, and the reception at Kandy. The first kraal is pronounced on all hands a decided success, and though the leader of the wild herd that was entrapped within the enclosure had to be destroyed before noosing could commence, the subsequent operations went off smoothly and successfully without a single hitch or accident. Out of 31 elephants krasled, the first, a single tusker, as we have already observed, had to be shot. A few, as being too old or otherwise valueless were allowed to escape, but the remaining twenty were all noosed and made safe. Some of these were selected by the Mana Modliar for the Public Works Departments, others sold to outside purchasers, while the Ratemahatmeyas who had the management of the kraal were allowed to appropriate the rest. The two young elephants that were captured were also sold at 40s. and 45s. a-piece, but even at that price they proved anything but a bargain, as both of them died a few hours after. We have not heard of the progress made in taming the adults, but it is more than likely that some more will die off under the new treatment, necessarily harsh in some respects to which they may have to submit in the process of taming, but some idea of the docility of these animals may be formed, when we tell our readers that two of the captives from the last kraal have been so far 'domesticated' as to allow their being brought down to Colombo to grace the Agri-Horticultural Show that is to be held on the 23rd. The kraal itself, and the kraal town which a fortnight ago were the scene of life and animation, the rendezvous where some ten thousand people had met to witness the most exciting sport which the jungles of Ceylon could afford, are by this time being dismantled and abandoned; and except the few speculators who have bought up the bungalows and huts, and are rapidly carting away the materials, there will be no one left in that lonely jungle to tell of the marvellous doings which culminated in the most successful kraal that took place for many years. The town will soon revert to its original jungle, the road which had cost so much labour and anxiety, and earned not a little of blessings for its makers, will soon be overgrown with jungle, and the kraal enclosure itself, which only a fortnight ago was a snare and a delusion to the wild elephants, will once more resume its peaceful attractions of solitude, and hold within its harmless bounds fresh herds of wild animals who will roam over its fallen timbers in unconscious security. That kraal, there can be no doubt, has impressed itself on the memory of every one who had the good fortune to witness it, as the most magnificent spectacle one could witness in the forest wilds of Ceylon and the royal visitor, in whose special honour it was got up, no doubt carries away some not unfavourable reminiscences of the two days' sport. From the first we were willing to stake our reputation for making a favourable impression,—on one in whose honour India had well nigh exhausted all her splendours,—by our kraals, and it must be matter for sincere congratulation that we have succeeded even beyond our own most sanguine expectations. The Duke showed so much interest in the whole process, and so closely watched all the operations from the drive to the final noosing, that we feel entitled to pronounce our belief that he was highly pleased with the whole performance, while the immense multitude who witnessed the spectacle have cause to rejoice not only in the great success achieved, but also in the consciousness of feeling that His Royal Highness was as deeply interested a spectator as the most enthusiastic among themselves. The skill, courage, and admirable judgment, brought to bear on all the operations of the kraal deserve particular mention; and as this kraal unlike others that preceded it had to be so timed and managed as to have everything completed according to pre-arrangement, it reflects the highest credit on Iddemalgolde and Ekaligolde Ratemahatmeyas, the two Kandyan Chiefs entrusted with its management. For nearly two months, the herd of 31 elephants had to be kept within the grand enclosure, and their movements so regulated as to advance them gradually, step by step as it were, towards the trap, until they should be driven up to it on the eve of the Prince's arrival at the kraal. This difficult and delicate manœuvre was nevertheless so cleverly carried out that on Sunday morning, when the kraaling was to commence, the whole herd was taken well in; most had kept within a quarter of a mile of the gate leading to the noosing enclosure. Straight as soon as the word was passed to drive, they were forced along by a thousand voices screaming and yelling behind, and a thousand torches waved in their face whenever a rush at the fences was attempted, until the whole herd had passed through the gate, when the huge timbers that closed it slipped into place, and three lusty cheers announced that the herd was safe within the trap.

The leader of the wild herd gave some trouble. He was no doubt looked upon by the herd as their chief, and well did the huge old patriarch justify the confidence placed in his leadership. As long as there was life in him, he guarded the interests of his fellows with the generalship of an able captain, and it was only after the fatal bullet had laid him prostrate, that the rest of the herd yielded to the persuasions of the tame decoys. One after another was then detached from the herd and made fast to trees made of thongs of buffalo hide, to the nearest tree in the crashing of jungle, the bellowing and trumpeting, the mad attempts to break the bonds, and the desperate, almost suicidal, plunges which they made against trees and rocks, as if resolved on beating out their brains rather than submit to the ignominy of slavery, rendered the scene as fearfully exciting, that while one feared for the ligatures which still held them captive, every moment made it almost certain that the next rush would rupture the cords and a general stampede be the result. But after a couple of hours' vain struggle, each captive seemed to resign himself to the inevitable, and either stretched himself on the ground or leant lazily against the tree that held him captive, while tears of agony ran down his cheek as he lazily dredged himself with dust in the very indolence of despondency. And so ended the most successful kraal which had ever taken place in the wilds of Saboragamowa, we should say in Ceylon, but this our special correspondent at the Kornegalle kraal demurs to it.

From the kraal His Royal Highness returned to Colombo on the morning of the 5th, and on the afternoon of the following day was right royally entertained by the Riflemen. Among the numerous social re-unions begotten by the Duke's visit, must be mentioned the garden fete, at which the officers of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment had the honour of entertaining His Royal Highness, on the afternoon of Wednesday the 6th instant.

On the evening of the 6th His Royal Highness attended the public ball. Everything connected with the entertainment went off in splendid style, and if there was ground for some complaint as regards refreshment, the brilliancy of the scene, and the hearty good feeling with which all classes united in making the most of the ball more than compensated for even greater shortcomings if there had been any on the part of the managing committee.

After a day's rest, during which he visited his ship, he left for Kornegalle on the afternoon of Friday the 8th. The train reached Polgahawela about 4 o'clock, where the Duke's carriage was waiting in readiness. The crowd here was only second to that at the Colombo terminus, and the station itself was handsomely decorated; but as there was still a journey of 13 miles before them, the royal party proceeded on at once. His Royal Highness was loudly cheered on this, as indeed he had done throughout all his travels, His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson and Sir Leopold Heath occupying seats in the same landau. The road all along was decorated with streamers of white olahs, and handsome floral arches at intervals all along the 13 miles, while the town of Kornegalle itself was also similarly decorated. The arrival of the Duke's carriage at 7 P.M., not unfavourable to an effective display, and at night the illuminations on Etagalla and the distant mountain peaks, appeard to advantage. His Royal Highness stayed the night over at Kornegalle and proceeded the next morning to the Ebawalpitya kraal. The road to the kraal was throughout better adapted for wheel traffic, going as it does over a pretty level country, but unrelived by the shade of any forest trees; and lying in a region where the temperature, especially at this season, is much higher than in the Sabaragamowa district, the drive, though comparatively easier, was not a pleasant one. Thick clouds of dust and a blazing hot sun, with low scrubby jungle on either side, and nothing to break the interminable dreariness of the landscape, could not convey a favourable impression of the country through which the road ran. However, even to such an unpromising field, the native headmen had tried to lend a charm, and arches there, if sorely looking and drooping from the combined effects of the heat and the dust, arrested the attention for a moment, while a solitary boutique, a cart shed, or a temporary Amblam afforded welcome shelter and a refreshing draft of water to the weary and thirsty traveller. It was near 10 o'clock when the royal party reached their camp and great crowds had already preceded and greater crowds were yet flocking in. The buildings and arrangements for His Royal Highness and party, if not on such a sumptuous scale as at Labugamkande, were nevertheless more in keeping with the wild surroundings of the place, but nothing that could administer to comfort or convenience was overlooked. All these arrangements were carried out under the direction of Jaytilleke Modliar of the Kornegalle Cutcherry, who, though a Sinhalese, has by education and long contact with Europeans qualified himself for undertakings of this kind. The camp-town for the visitors too was laid out with admirable judgment, and no one had reason to complain either of want of accommodation or lack of creature comforts.

The driving in of the elephants into the inner enclosure or kraal, commenced on the noon of Saturday the 9th, after the ducal party had stationed themselves on the substantially built stand fitly prepared for their accommodation. The nature of the country, a level flat unrelieved even by the smallest hillock and overgrown with huge forest trees whose wide spreading tops and ancient boughs were matted together by stout jungle creepers, which scorning the lower copse and brushwood making an almost impervious fence, leapt upwards to the tough trunks and knotty branches overhead—rendered it almost impossible to see more than fifty yards ahead; and thus much of the excitement of the drive was lost to the royal party. The momentary expectation, however of the drive in, contradicted by the rumours of determined efforts on the part of the wild herd to break through the stout cordon of beaters who kept the proud kings of the forest at bay by their loud shouts, accompanied by blank shots from flint guns of primitive make, helped to keep up the interest of the sport, until o'clock when 21 elephants, ranging from a huge monster as high as any of the tame ones on the grounds, to a puny little fellow scarcely more than four months old, rushed into the kraal, and elicited loud cheers from the assembled thousands who had waited in breathless suspense for the denouement for the few minutes immediately preceding. The lateness of the hour and the necessity for many superstitious preliminaries, without which the native noosers would not embark in the risky business, interfered with the operation of noosing that evening; but before the ducal party left the stand for their comfortable lodgings at hand, the captive band were made to march before the royal stand, through the persuasive intervention of half-a-dozen tame elephants, and the sharp goads of the active mahouts. The really exciting part of the sport commenced on Sunday morning, after a preparatory and propitiatory service conducted by the Rev. Brooke Bailey. The noosing commenced shortly before noon, and afforded to the spectators ampler opportunities for gratifying their curiosity, than did the previous day's drive in. The operations were necessarily confined to the enclosure, which was by this time denuded, by the effective agency of the tame elephants, of much of the tangled jungle which impeded vision and hindered operations; and both the covered stand and the surrounding trees accommodated upwards of 8,000 people who were able to watch the interesting proceedings. We need scarcely go again over the history of the capture, which will be found amply related elsewhere by our special correspondent; but suffice it to say that the operation of noosing in this instance was not barren of those incidents which give a relish to all sport by the introduction of a dash of the dangerous. The intrepidity and agility of one nooser in particular elicited repeated cheers, as he cleverly slipped the stout noose over the colossal legs of the huge brutes, and helped to secure the monsters fighting and struggling madly for dear liberty. The day's operations resulted in the capture of six elephants, but the work of nodsing was resumed the following day, when one of the largest of the animals was, at the Duke's special request, after repeated essays which the treacherous ropes had rendered unsuccessful, firmly secured, and the dauntless Ranghamy leaping on his back named him the Duke!

His Royal Highness and party returned to Kornegalle on Monday morning, and thence after a short rest on to Polgahawella, where the special train was waiting for them. The train proceeded on to Kandy, which it reached a little after 5, when the setting sun was just gilding the distant mountain tops with its dying light. At night the Perehera-procession of elephants put the crowning glory to the demonstrations at the mountain capital. A Perehera since the extinction of the native dynasty has come to be considered as purely a religious ceremony, but in former times it was one of the grandest state pageants of the country. It was therefore a happy thought that suggested its revival in connection with the visit of a royal prince, to whom from the obligations of loyalty and the instinct of self-interest, the people of this country are bound. When the Perehera had passed round the lake, the display of fireworks on the esplanade, and the islet on the lake commenced, and though neither of the rival artists who managed each display could claim unqualified praise, yet on the whole the exhibition was superior to that at Colombo on the night of the public ball. The next day was taken up with the usual levee and the presentation of addresses, all of which His Royal Highness went through with great good humour.

Among the strange sights which the visitor to Kandy was called upon to see, not the least noticeable was the 18 weddahs—the wildmen of Ceylon, who under the Ratemahatmeya of Bintenne were performing the strangest of antics it were possible to imagine even of a monkey. They carried their bows and arrows to them, and the dexterity with which they used them, and the precision with which they hit their mark, were such as to have declared them victors at the advanced archery meetings of the present day. Their thick matted hair which had never felt the want of oil or comb, their scanty beard, more like the tuft that grows on the nether jaw of the goat than the appendage that graces the least civilised chin in the ground only of man, their dark irregular features, and yet withal their hardened muscles and wiry sinews, at once marked their place in the scale of humanity, and though the honour of a certain degree of civilization was claimed for them as *Gan* or village weddahs, there was hardly any trace of their contact with civilization to be found. They are still wild children of the desert, free commoners of nature, but one step removed from the Quadrumana of their own forests; and it would be centuries yet before they could be brought to understand the higher claims of their human origin. We are aware that one or two spasmodic efforts have been made to educate, to civilize, and to christianize these degraded descendants of Kuweni's hosts, but the result has only served to prove one of two things—either that they are not susceptible to the influence of teaching, or that the experiments were mismanaged. Whatever that be, we yet think it is something that the race is still in existence, thriving and increasing as do the beasts of the field, and if the dead weddah turned to clay,

Might not stop a hole to keep the wind away.

Yet it is something that in life he could be got to grace a royal pageant, or to form the subject of some profound ethnological disquisition.

On the evening of the 14th, His Royal Highness paid a visit to the Maligawe, where he was received by the assembled temple and lay chiefs and conducted to the *sanctum sanctorum* where the sacred tooth of Buddha is deposited. The visit was a public one, and accompanied by all the state ceremonials which ancient traditional usage prescribes when a royal visitor comes.

His Royal Highness spent Good Friday at Kandy and thus made up for his previous disregard of two Sabbaths by attending Divine Service at St. Paul's. The royal party left for the hunting grounds of the Bopatalawa plains on Saturday, but accounts of the sport have not reached us yet.

The Prince is expected back in Kandy on the 20th. The 21st he will attend the garden *fete* at the Peradaniya gardens, and in the evening will open the reception of Kandyan ladies at the pavilion. On Friday the 22nd he will return to Colombo, where in the evening he will lay the foundation stone of the proposed Municipal Public Market, and a night honour, the entertainment given to the Messrs. de Soyza, with his presents. Full particulars of all these events we hope to publish in our next. In the meantime we may declare that, so far, the royal visit has gone on very successfully—a pleasure to the royal visitor and a source of untiring enthusiasm to all classes and communities in the island.

From Galaha now in our hands we have also received no little attention, and large parties of sight-seers who have never saw the deck of a man-of-war, have besieged both vessel in friendly recognition of the flag that has braved the battle and the breeze. The officers and crews of both vessels have been kind and courteous to all who have gone on board, and every one who has had the honour, speaks in the highest terms of praise of the attention he has received. The officers of both vessels have had sports and entertainments provided for them on shore, and the crews too appear to have enjoyed themselves thoroughly in trips by rail to Kandy.—*Colombo Examiner*, April 19.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MAJOR DAVIS, the Deputy Commissioner of Shahpore, succeeds Mr. Donald Macnabb as Deputy Commissioner of Simla.

SIR BARNES PEACOCK.—The Chief Justice took leave of the pleaders of the appellate side of the High Court yesterday morning (April 21). Sir Barnes was presented on the occasion with an address on behalf of the pleaders, who thronged the Court, by Mr. T. R. Allan and Baboo Oonoocool Chunder Mookerjee. His Lordship made a suitable reply. Probably this was the last occasion of Sir Barnes Peacock's taking his seat on the bench of the High Court.—*Englishman.*

THE GOAD SCANDAL.

THE Goad scandal has entered upon a new phase. Mrs. Goad has sued her husband for divorce on the ground of adultery, claiming the custody of the children and permanent alimony. The issues agreed upon by counsel have been accepted by the Chief Court at Lahore, the Court at the same time making a suggestion that the case should be compromised and the children placed under trustees; but the respondent absolutely rejected the proposition. On the 18th instant, after hearing counsel on both sides, the Bench decided that the husband must pay into Court a sum of five hundred rupees, to enable the wife to prosecute the suit.—*Pioneer*, April 23.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE Turkish and Bokhara envoys, together with Shahgasee Sheredil Khan, the Ameer's ambassador, left for Bokhara on March 28. The Turkish envoy, Khowajah Suleiman Effendee received on his departure Rs. 500 and an order for supplies and carriage during his journey through Afghanistan, while the Bokhara envoy, "a man of no weight" we are told, and very unpopular by reason of his personal extravagances in Cabul, has gone off in some displeasure, as the Cabul authorities have not treated him with their wonted consideration, and on departure only gave him Rs. 300 with a khillut. He carries with him, however, the assurance of the Ameer that "it will be no pleasure to him" to hear of any ill-luck befalling Bokhara or of the borders of Afghanistan and Russia coming into contact. The Ameer has further directed his own ambassador to establish an understanding of mutual accommodation between Cabul and Bokhara.

A letter has come into the hands of the Ameer of Cabul, which if authentic is of some importance. It purports to be from a maternal uncle of Abdool Rahman Khan (the son of Shere Ali's elder brother) to that Prince, and is dated from Bokhara. Before, however, the letter reached him Abdool Rahman had left Bokhara for Samarcand, and it having come into the hands of a merchant well disposed to the Ameer was forwarded to Cabul for information. The writer states that the Russians are continually enquiring of him after Abdool Rahman, and at such times expel all foreigners from their audience; that they cannot understand why he does not come to Samarcand, unless it is that he underrates the advantages to be gained by so doing; and that had they known any difficulty was anticipated by him about receiving permission from the King of Bokhara to make the journey they would have certainly asked for it themselves on his behalf. The incentive of this letter however, it seems, was not required; since without having seen it Abdool Rahman has gone to Samarkand, having been met only one stage from the city by the bearer of the letter.—*Pioneer*, April 23.

SIMLA.

APRIL 19.—Our Governors are one by one making their appearance. Mr. John Strachey is easconced in Kennedy House, and Sir Henry Durand arrived last night, having, according to rumour, left his heavy baggage at Umballa, pending the decision as to the future Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The delay in nominating Sir Donald Macleod's successor is, in truth, very hard upon Sir Henry Durand; even if he be not the coming man, it would have been just to let him know as much in confidence. His claim to the appointment is unquestionable, and with such a claim, with the movements of a family to direct, and with the uncertainty to the last moment whether it would be needful to take a house here at all, he was deserving of some consideration. There must be some changes in prospect, I fancy, of which the outside world knows nothing at present. To-day a report is current, for the truth of which I cannot vouch, that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has been summoned to Lahore, to discuss with the Viceroy the transfer of Scinde to the Punjab. This has often been talked about before, and there is no doubt that the whole of the frontier should be under one authority; though whether the local magnate should be subordinate to the Punjab Government, or to the Government of India, is still a vexed question. But if the change in this direction is seriously contemplated, this may account for the delay in announcing who is to rule the Punjab next.—*Pioneer.*

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, April 2.)

THE trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte for killing Victor Noir has ended in a verdict of acquittal. The jury, thirty-six in number, were equally divided, and of course the doubt thus created is interpreted in the prisoner's favour. The Court seemed amazed at the verdict, and on the civil complaint, which is decided by the judges without the intervention of a jury, gave the father of the deceased 25,000f. damages, and condemned the Prince in costs. Immediately after his liberation he was, it is said, ordered by the Emperor, who under the new *Senatus-Consultum* retains his "absolute power" over the Bonaparte family, to quit France, and according to a rather doubtful statement has departed for America. The verdict has given great dissatisfaction in Paris, but no movement has occurred. We have attempted to explain the verdict elsewhere, but may state here that we ascribe it to three causes,—the loathing of the departmental magnates who formed the jury for Republican journalists; the disgust created by the violence of the witnesses for the prosecution; and the spread of the brutal idea that a duel justifies any amount of retaliation.

M. Ollivier has introduced the new *Senatus-Consultum*. It places all législative power in the Chamber, Senate, and Emperor, abolishes the constituent power of the Senate, reserves to the Emperor the right of proposing *Plébiscites*, and authorises an increase in the number of Senators till it is equal to two-thirds that of the Deputies. Ministers "depend" upon the Emperor alone, but are "responsible" to Parliament, an arrangement which seems to mean that the Emperor can dismiss them as well as the Chamber. The clause reserving the right to propose *Plébiscites* seems much discontent, but is not of serious importance. Suppose it abrogated, the Emperor could still strike a *coup d'état*, and legitimize it by a plebiscitum taken afterwards.

Note that in this Constitution, as in that of 7th November 1852, the right of the present Emperor in default of male issue, or even in that lifetime, to adopt any descendant of any brother of Napoleon I., is carefully retained. Such adopted son would, in default of issue, be entitled to succeed at once, or supposing issue, to succeed after them, in preference to any except their children. This very important provision, which is often forgotten, prevents any one from putting forward a hereditary claim to the succession during the Emperor's life, and keeps Prince Jerome, who stands next in order, in check. He may be passed over for his own son. It is more than probable that were Prince Imperial to die, Napoleon would exercise this reserved power, a power without analogy in any European constitution.

Mr. Gladstone made a statement as to the condition of business on Thursday which encourages us to hope that he does really intend,—as we have all along ventured to maintain,—to make a vigorous push for carrying not only the Irish Land Bill, but the Education Bill and the University Tests' Bill this session. He divided the business to be got through into three groups. In the first he placed the Irish Land Bill, the Education Bill, the University Tests' Bill, and a Bill founded on the report of the Committee on Parliamentary and municipal elections,—we suppose a ballot bill. These he was very anxious to send up to the Lords in time for full discussion, and therefore for acceptance by the Lords. In the second class of bills he placed the Naturalization Bill, one of the first necessity, but not of the first magnitude,—the Irish Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill, a bill rendered necessary by a forget in the Irish Church Act which will

THE HAUSSMANN OF BOMBAY.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

"NOTIFICATION.—H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Bombay.—The Municipal Commissioner trusts that all houseowners will exert themselves to make their properties clean and respectable in appearance before His Royal Highness's visit.—ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Municipal Commissioner."

This charmingly simple announcement, which we copy from the Bombay papers, gives us a glimpse behind the scenes at the machinery that is put in motion to produce those novel and startling transformations which delight the eyes of royal personages on their travels round the world. Mr. Crawford is the Haussmann of Bombay—a Haussmann who has not yet found his Ollivier—and his most gentle request is equivalent to a command; so no doubt we shall hear that the houseowners nerved themselves to the supreme effort of making themselves and all that belongs to them "clean and respectable in appearance" before the Prince's arrival. The difficulty of knowing what to do with the coolies, or labouring class, whose usual state of nakedness would, it was feared, be offensive to the royal duke, seems not to have been so easily disposed of. One ingenious gentleman, thinking perhaps to take advantage of the occasion in order to raise prices in the piece-goods market, suggested that each coolie should have a decent cotton garment to wear during the Prince's visit. But this plan of concealing the nakedness of the people was not favourably received; and perhaps the Municipal Commissioner, who despises half measures, may have settled the matter in a summary fashion by ordering all the coolies out of town for a week. Anyhow, it will have been no fault of the authorities if the Duke of Edinburgh did not find Bombay a well-swept, whitewashed, and garnished city, as pleasant to look at as the model village and happy peasantry that were sent on always a stage ahead to greet the Empress Catherine of Russia at the halting-places in her progress through the southern provinces of her dominions.

A REPUBLICAN ON THE TOURS TRIAL.

TOURS, INDRE-ET-LOIRE, MARCH 29, 1870.

THE conflicts of testimony before the High Court may seem puzzling to those who did not see and hear the witnesses. But for anyone of ordinary capacity and experience of the world, who listened to their depositions and watched the play of their countenances, there was little difficulty in discerning the fabulist from the truth-teller. Much has been said about "the confusing mass of evidence in no way bearing on the case." A few words of explanation on this subject. There was certainly a most confusing agglomeration of written and oral depositions, much of which was of a contradictory nature. But the persons who gave it were unquestionably brought forward to clear up the following important points, which all did not merely elucidate because some wanted the memory requisite to invent with consistency—Firstly, the plot of Inspector Lange, chief d'Oms, who prepared the case for the High Court, sought to determine whether Victor Noir endeavoured to prevent a duel between Rochefort,—whom he knew to be neither a first-rate shot nor fencer, and the Prince who passes his life in a *salle d'armes* or firing at a target. Secondly, was the Prince's first version of the homicide at contradiction with subsequent admissions and other direct and indirect evidence given during the "instruction"? Thirdly, who was the most likely person to take an initiative in violence of the three men? Is the adventurous wing-rooter? Fourthly, did De Fonvielle cover the Prince with his pistol while Noir was striking him with his fist? Fifthly, had the Prince fire or not under strong provocation, or in legitimate self-defence commit one homicide and attempt another? and last, but not go into the point, which was rather suggested than formally raised, as to whether the Prince had loaded his pistol for the purpose of shooting Rochefort otherwise than in a duel. Milliere, Paschal Grousset, Rochefort, Ulric de Fonvielle, and Georges Santon certainly proved that Noir never went to Auteuil to shield his friend from the sword or pistol of Pierre Bonaparte. He had arranged with Grousset to be his second before any of the sub-editors of the *Marseillaise* knew of the curiously worded challenge drawn up on Sunday, January 9th, by the Prince and M. Paul de Cassagnac conjointly, and received by Rochefort on Monday morning, January 10th. As witnesses in French Court of Justice are told to tell what they know, and not to give it in the form of a set speech, digressions necessarily take place and personal opinions are advanced with a degree of freedom which would have set Ballantine at his wits' end.

For instance, M. Grousset, smarting under more than two months' of the terrible *mise au secret*, distressed his more prudent friends by giving a piece of his mind about an ancestress of the House of Bonaparte, which, strange to relate, the official ladies in Court thought, on hearing it issue from the mouth of a young Adonis, *une adorable impertinence du talon rouge*. He also volunteered his views as to the state of moral degradation to which seventeen years of Imperial rule has dragged down France. Rochefort, on his side, treated the Court to MM. Arago and Gambetta's estimate of the prisoner's character, by way of telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. A great number of witnesses were brought forward to break down De Fonvielle's narrative of the duel, but the jeunesse, which in a legal point of view was the only direct evidence the Court could accept. The girl Gillet, the police commissary's clerk M. Natal, M. Vinviollet, and the butcher Le Chantre, were the principal deponents in this group, which included four *sergens de ville*, three professional *musiciens*, an architect, and several smaller fry whose names have escaped my memory. De Fonvielle is neither, in my opinion, a wise nor a prepossessing person. But I scrutinized him throughout his interrogatory, and during his confrontation with the not very noble army of witnesses who came to break him down. I watched his face closely. I listened attentively to questions of the President, and to the answers De Fouvielle rèturned. I carefully made notes of formal depositions, and compared them one with another and with his oral testimony, and could not find anywhere the shadow of inconsistency. The Court and Public Prosecutor were not able to detect a single flaw in all that he advanced. The worst thing they could say was, that being under the influence of deep excitement, he *might possibly deceive himself*. He was a passionate witness, and, *therefore*, what he "said should be received with caution,"—none of them uttered the word "deceive." Now, set this off against the contradictions, and hesitations, and additions, and subtractions of the Prince's witnesses as you will find them reported in the *Droit* or the *Moniteur*; take into account the tremendous inaccuracies pointed out by M. Floquet, of which they were guilty, and you will not prevent your pitying his Imperial Highness for being acquitted on evidence of the kind, supposing that evidence had anything to do with his acquittal. It is most clearly established that *Victor Noir had no sword-cane and was completely unarmed*; it was clearly established that the girl Gillet lied when she said she picked up De Fonvielle's pistol on the back stairs; it was clearly established that the Prince on the day signed a deposition saying he changed his loose drawer-trousers (*pantalones de pied*) for ordinary trousers when the gentlemen in the drawing-room were announced; and that consequently he must have deliberately put the pistol into that pocket from whence he drew it to fire at Victor Noir, as he was going to receive him and De Fonvielle. This deposition he denied in Court, and when the Judge read the awkward admission, satisfied himself with shrugging his shoulders at it. It was proved by the medical evidence that De Fonvielle must have been drawing his pistol-case from the breast-pocket of his paletot when the ball pierced the collar, and that he could not therefore have "covered" the Prince with a revolver when Noir gave the alleged blow. It was proved by Dr. Pinel that an excoriation or bruise was *behind the ear*, and no mark whatever of a blow upon *the cheek*. Dr. Morel started up to swear that the cheek was ever so much swollen with the slap or blow inflicted by Victor Noir. M. Paul de Cassagnac, who would have done well to keep in mind Talleyrand's *trop de zèle*, at four o'clock (two hours after Noir was shot), saw a broad violet mark with a green edge. On the suggestion of Dr. Nus, a proficient in medical jurisprudence, Dr. Tradieu was asked what time it took for a blow to become green? His answer, however unwillingly given, was categoric. "The time varies according to the constitution. But I agree with Dr. Nus in thinking *not before the fifth* day and seldom before *the sixth*." The butcher Le Chantre who has been, I do not know why, accepted as a "good evidence" by some English papers, contradicted himself, and was flatly contradicted by honest Fauche, the Alsatian *concierge* of the Rue d'Auteuil. When he was sworn in, the President went through the usual formula of saying, "*Dites ce que vous savez sour l'affaire*?" Le Chantre impudently asked, "*Que faut il que je vous dise, mon Président*?" The President then put a very leading question. Le Chantre did not miss the point conveyed in it, and told his story tripingly; but instead of looking at the jury, as he was desired, stared into his hat or at the floor between his toes. M. Floquet,—when Le Chantre had got through his story, and repeated again and again that he was quite sure De Fonvielle, as the body was being carried into the chemist's shop, exclaimed, "Ah! monsieur has failed me; but no matter, Victor Noir gave him a good *soufflet*!"—asked the President to read two formal depositions made by the witness before M. d'Oms, the Judge of Instruction. These depositions were at utter variance with each other. M. Laurier wittily observed that the Prince's witness had evidently learned the name of freeconclubbes." M. Floquet requested explanations through the President calculated to bring them into harmony with each other. That high personage accordingly demanded "how do you explain these divergencies?" "*Dame*? M. Le President," returned the respectable Le Chantre, "I am here to swear, and not to give explanations to these gentlemen!"

Le Chantre is really too good a witness. The paternal M. Glandaz orders him to the rear, to join the herd of Corsicans and police agents who come to do what they can for the Emperor's cousin. He might have remained quietly there from Wednesday to Sunday, if M. Floquet had been content to let him stay.

M. Natal was another over-zealous witness. Though still young, this gentleman wears blue spectacles. M. Natal dresses well. He is also well bearded, and his complexion sets you thinking of the land where the olive flourishes. His tongue is Italian, and the cast of his features Hebrew as can be seen in the Ghetto many such faces as his. This M. Natal talks broken French. He swore he was English; but all the same he pronounced Bonaparte, Buonaparte, and slipped in the expression *il principle*. Judge, then, of his nationality. M. Natal is, moreover, very prodigal of his bad French. He assured the jury that he was "very much a man of order; that his evidence was better than the evidence of M. de Fonvielle, or anybody else of the *Marseillaise*, because he did never mix himself up any way in politics; that politics were very bad things, for they did make men passionate, and blinded their reasons; and that he, for his part, liked moderation, and only read calm newspapers when he went to take his coffee." An English lady sitting near the bench of the *partie civile* protested against the Anglicanisms of M. Natal, who, it afterwards turned out, originally came from a British possession in the Mediterranean.

The President did not, to do him justice, attach much importance to M. Natal's deposition. He reminded this witness that he understood French very imperfectly, and was therefore liable to have got hold of a wrong impression. But M. Natal, bristling up, said that he "did know French much better than people might think and he was very sure he heard the words, 'He has received very good blows [plural this time] upon the cheeks, and so n'importe, if Victor Noir is killed!'" With the exception of Paul de Cassagnac, none of the Prince's witnesses made an appeal to the soft or sentimental side of the jury. M. Glandaz, I may here observe, is most unfortunate in his slips of the tongue. He addressed the prisoner twice as "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte," and the haughty, fire-eating young editor of the *Pays* as M. Paul Granier, *alias* de Cassagnac. M. Floquet dropped the Granier and the patriclo *de noblesse*, and contented himself with plain M. Cassagnac, which almost drew a *cartel* from the witness so named. Do not imagine that all the violence was on the side of De Fonvielle and Grousset. The Prince, Della Rocca, Cervoni (to whom General Clusceret curtly gave the lie by telegraph), Paul de Cassagnac, a commissary's clerk, and the Corsicans who assailed Ulric de Fonvielle in Court, were all violent as any denizen of an Indian jungle. Much has been said on this score of the Noir family, otherwise *partie civile*. The fact of the matter is, that poor old Madame Noir, the mother of Victor Noir, never stirred from her lodgings. She thought it indecent for her to appear in Court in the character of a Nemesis unless her presence were absolutely necessary. Louis Noir never even looked at the dock, and kept a laudable check upon his tongue and temper throughout. His young and beautiful wife also showed as great self-restraint, until she was called upon to take her stand at the witness-bar, when, remembering how she and the poor *fiancée* had gloved Victor's large hands in close-fitting, delicate kid gloves on the 10th January, she gave way to her feelings, and called the Prince by a name much less insulting in France than in England. A French auditory delights in tears and sobs. Madame Louis Noir giving utterance to both was at once an object of general interest. The President ordered her a chair and a glass of water; the Procureur Imperial sent her his bottle of smelling salts, and the Judges' wives were anxious to lend her any assistance in their power. So much has been said of Rochefort's evidence, that I pass it over. The Deputy for the first circumscription of the Seine when in Court complained to M. Laurier that he was obliged to travel in a criminals' van from Paris, and that the cell allotted to him at Tours was humid, uncomfortable, and filthy. As his health was too delicate to bear the hardships imposed on him in the Tours penitentiary, he begged to be taken back to Ste. Pélagie.

You must have had a summary of M. Floquet's close and powerful demonstration, that admitting the whole case of the Prince (which he was far from doing), his Imperial Highness was not *dans le droit de légitime défense*, and therefore was not justified in shooting Victor Noir. M. Laurier's speech was rather for bunkum than for the jury. Those who listened to it, with the exception of the Prince, liked it all the better. I can understand this preference. Admitting that a trial before a High Court is a farce, it is better that it should be theatrical than dull and solemn. The Prince demeaned himself like a baited boar while M. Laurier spoke. Twice he made an effort to seize the leaden inkstand of his counsel, which stood in front of the dock. At whose head did he wish to fling it? M. Laurier deeply regretted that his *confrère* Maître Leroux had such a care to clutch fast the missile. "Not a proof of courage," he observed to those around him, "in wishing the accused to get possession of the inkstand, which, if he flung it at me, would probably be intercepted by the bonnet of an official lady or the head of a juryman." M. Laurier has the French talent for teazing to a greater degree than any Paris advocate I ever heard. One of his *mechancetés* has met with tremendous success in the Irreconcilable camp, to which he is far from belonging. After the accused had given utterance to his already celebrated appeal to *tout homme de coeur*, Laurier exclaimed "Grand heavens! Is it possible that four lives only stand between *that* man and the throne!"

While the President and the Public Prosecutor chose to admit the plea of provocation in favour of the Prince, as you may already know, they rejected the one of *legitime défense* pressed by his witnesses and counsel. Poor Prince! to be badgered by the irreconcilables, to be made a pedestal for Maitres Floquet and Laurier (and especially the latter), who are ambitious of filling seats in the Chamber; to be disbelieved in a main issue by the softhanded judges; to be snubbed by Grandperret; to obtain only from a carefully-selected jury a verdict *de faveur*, that is to say, 18 affirmative against 13 negative votes; to find the Judges when in camera to settle questions persist in refusing to treat the Auteuil affair as justifiable homicide, in consequence of which costs and damages are saddled on him; to be unceremoniously turned out of Tours by the Prefect of the Indre-et-Loire and Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, and finally, to be, as the proverb says, told by the Emperor, "*Allez-vous faire pendre ailleurs*." This may be a "lively," but it is not a "prejudiced," na-ration. Of all our emissaries of the Press at Tours, none had, perhaps, such good opportunities of knowing the opinions of the bench, the bar, the jury (for, as I told you, French jurymen are open-mouthed out of court) the *partie civile*, and the defence, as your humble servant,

—*Spectator*. A REPUBLICAN.

A STRANGE STORY.

BOSTON (Massachusetts) has a sensation story. Recently, in a town hard by, a public ball was given. The daughter of a couple who keep a boarding-house set her heart on going, and in company with one of the boarders who is designated "J." The girl's parents objected to her going to the ball, especially in company with "J.," but she said that she was determined to go, and that if she could not go with "J." she would "accept the company of the devil should he offer himself to her." On the night of the ball she slipped out of the house in proper trim except that she had to buy boots for the occasion; and having procured these she was returning to put them on, when she met "J.," as she supposed, and he persuaded her to go with him to the ball at once, and change her boots in the ladies' dressing-room. "J." was her partner in the first dance, but afterwards disappeared until supper time, then suddenly presenting himself, with rather frivolous excuses for his absence, and inviting her down to the supper room. Offended by his neglect, she said she would return home at once, and he attended her thither. Very little was said by either party until they had nearly reached the house, when "J." informed his companion that he was not going in; and, presenting her with a beautiful pearl-handled penknife, and asking her when she used it to think of him, he suddenly left her. The girl, on telling her mother all that had passed, was astounded at learning that "J." had not been out of the house nearly all nightfall, and went to bed before the hour at which the ball began. The girl refused to believe it, but after some discussion her mother took her to "J.'s" room, and there he was seen calmly and profoundly sleeping. Nothing more could be said, and the daughter retired for the night. A strange sound shortly afterwards brought the mother to the girl's chamber, and she was found with her throat cut with the penknife given to her by her companion at the ball. She lingered until noon, and then died, declaring that, remembering what she had said in her determination to go to the dance, she used the knife because she would not be overwhelmed by horrible suspicions as to who it was that, personating "J.," became her partner. The *Boston Post* declares that these statements are all strictly true, and can be vouched for by the very best authority.

POPE PIUS IX. ON INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT.

THE following letter is published in the *Monde* as having been addressed by the Pope to one of the most ardent defenders of the dogma of Infallibility:—

"To my dear Son, Prosper Gueranger, of the Benedictine Congregation of France, abbé de Solesmes.

"Dear Son,—Health and Apostolic benediction. It is a thing very much to be regretted that there should be found among Catholics men who, while glorying in that name, still show themselves to be unwillingly imbued with corrupt principles, and adhere to them with such obstinacy that they no longer know how to submit their understanding with docility to the judgment of the Holy See when it is contrary to their views, even when common assent and recommendations of the Episcopate combine to confirm it. They go still further, and, making the progress and welfare of human society to depend upon those principles, they endeavour to make the Church bow to their sentiments; regarding themselves as being alone wise, they do not blush to give the name of 'Ultramontane party' to all of the Catholic family who do not think as themselves. This madness reaches such a height that they undertake to reform even the Divine constitution of the Church, and to adapt it to the modern forms of civil governments in order more readily to lower the authority of the Supreme Chief whom Christ Himself has appointed, and whose prerogatives they dread. They are thus to be seen putting forward most audaciously as indubitable, or at least as completely free, certain doctrines many times condemned, again discussing in the same manner as the former defenders of those doctrines historical frauds, mutilated passages, calumnies directed against Roman Pointiffs and sophisms of all kinds. They once again bring forward these things without taking any note of the arguments by which they have been refuted in hundred times refuted. Their object is to agitate men's minds, and to excite those belonging to their faction and the ignorant vulgar against the sentiments commonly professed. Besides the harm they do by thus casting trouble among the faithful and reducing to street discussions the gravest questions, they dispose us to deplore the excess of folly equal to their audacity. If they believed firmly with other Catholics that the Œcumenical Council is governed by the Holy Spirit, that it is only by the inspiration of that Spirit that defines and appoints what shall be believed, the thought would never have entered into their minds that things not revealed or hurtful to the Church could be defined there, and they could not imagine that human manœuvres could arrest the power of the Holy Spirit, or prevent the definition of things revealed as useful for the Church. They could not have persuaded themselves that it has been forbidden to propose in a becoming manner, and with the object of bringing the truth into greater prominence by discussion the difficulties the Fathers wish to raise to such and such a definition. If they were influenced only by that motive, they would abstain from all the tricks by means of which they are accustomed to obtain votes in popular assemblies, and they would await quietly and humbly the effects which would be produced by light from above. For this reason we think you have rendered a very useful service to the Church by undertaking the refutation of the principal assertions to be met with in writings published under their influence; and in exposing the spirit of hatred, violence, and artifice which pervades them, you have displayed such completeness and skill, and produced such an abundance of arguments from sacred antiquity and ecclesiastical science that, comprising many things in few words, you have stripped of all pretentions to wisdom those who had conveyed their ideas by allegations destitute of reason. In re-establishing the truth of the faith, not right, and of history, you have acted in the interest of the faithful, as well of those who are instructed as of those who are not. We therefore express to you our especial gratitude for the homage you have paid to us by this book, and we predict a great and happy success for the fruit of your labours. As an augury of that success, and as a proof of our paternal affection, we bestow upon you the Apostolic benediction.

"Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 12th of March, 1870, in the 24th year of our Pontificate.

"PIUS P. P. IX."

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

A MEETING of the members and supporters of this society was held on Saturday, March 26, at Hanover-square Rooms, and was very numerously attended. Among those present were—Mrs. Jacob Bright, Lord Houghton, Lady Amberley, Lady Anstruther, M. Louis Blanc, Sir D. Wedderburn, M.P., Professor Fawcett, M.P., Mr. John Morley, Mr. Eastwick, M.P., Mr. Charley, M.P., Mr. M'Laren, M.P., and Mrs M'Laren, Captain Maxse, Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., and Mrs. P. A. Taylor, Miss Cobbe, Lady Eleanor Brodie, Mr. W. H. Ashurst, Mr. Bernard Cracroft, Mrs. Stansfeld, Miss Biggs, Lady Crompton, Countess Beauchamp, Lady Belper, Major and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Crawshay, Professor Sheldon Amos, Miss Jewsbury, Herr Karl Blind, Syed Ameer Ali, Mr. James Heywood, Mr. F. T. Palgrave, Miss Motley, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Martineau, Mrs. Lucas, Mr. M. D. Conway, Miss Elizabeth Garrett, Lady Lyell, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, &c.

Mrs. P. A. Taylor, on taking the chair, was very warmly received. She expressed her gratification at the presence of so large an audience, which indicated the growing interest that was taken in this movement; but while the ranks of their opponents were being gradually thinned the fertility and variety of their arguments did not appear to lessen. There were social questions which touched women as nearly as men, and upon which women had a right to be heard. Some friends had expressed apprehension that the working classes would be opposed to this question, but out of a large number of petitions presented to Parliament in favour of the movement from the metropolitan boroughs half came from the working classes. (Hear, hear.) It had been asserted that women were unfit for the franchise, though they were not held to be unfitted for the payments of taxes and the other responsibilities of householders. It was further alleged that it would unfit them for domestic duties. The same argument was used when it was proposed to abolish slavery. It was said the negro was unfit for freedom. Slavery was, however, abolished, and the negro had proved himself fit for freedom. Let the electoral disabilities of women be removed, and they would at once prove themselves fit for the franchise. (Loud applause.)

Mr. John Stuart Mill, on rising to move the first resolution, was greeted with repeated cheers. Since their meeting in July last the society had ample reason to be satisfied with the progress they had made. That progress manifested itself not only in the increased number of its friends, but still more in the altered tone of its opponents. There was one particular in which the admission of women to the franchise might be expected to affect the character of Parliament, and that would be by infusing into the Legislature an increased disposition to grapple with the great physical and moral evils of society. (Hear, hear.) There were many men who regarded increased activity in this direction with alarm, but he was convinced that if the State used all the means it possessed of raising the standard of morality, and even in some respects the physical well-being of the community, they would find it had much more in its power than it was the fashion to believe. In this respect Governments were blameable for neglecting the right means of compassing those objects. The time had passed away when Governments were actuated by tyrannical. Their favourite sins in these times were indolence and indifference; whatever scruples they might have about doing evil they had none about letting evil alone. (Hear.) The consciences and feelings of men, who on these points were more indolent than those of women, needed rousing, and the stronger active impulses of women were needed to effect this. They did not seek to disfranchise the men. There should be a mutual taking of counsel. The ship of the State need both sail and ballast; at present it was too often the case that the vessel was all ballast, and no sail. (Laughter.) In matters of Government, they did not fail for want of the curb, but for want of the spur, and women were quite equal to the performance of that office. (Laughter.) If they were admitted to their proper share in the functions of the State the many wrongs and grievances which especially affected their sex would no longer be considered too unimportant to require any serious effort to put an end to them; there would, for example, be a far sterner repression of those outrages upon women which at present disgraced the country, and less of that inexcusable leniency in our courts of justice towards offenders. (Hear, hear.) There were some men liberal and enlightened upon general topics, and whose feelings would incline them to be just to women, but who dreaded that the immediate effect of admitting them to the suffrage would be greatly to increase the clerical power. He (Mr. Mill) was not likely to undervalue this objection; but how did it come to pass that the clergy possessed this power? Because they had addressed women through the only feelings and principles they had been encouraged to cultivate, because they had been the only persons who had taken pains with women's minds, and who had addressed them as if they had a moral responsibility, as if their souls and their consciences were their own; because they were the only men who seemed to think it a matter of any consequence what women thought and felt. Those who showed this respect to women deserved to have influence with them, and would continue to have it until other men used the same measures for acquiring influence which they had done. If the fathers, brothers, and husbands of those women took the same pains with their minds, and invited them to interest themselves in the subjects in which they were interested, they would soon find themselves better judges upon those subjects than the clergy, whose influence over women would be weakened just in proportion as they took part in the general affairs of life. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that the extension of the franchise to women will tend to promote among them a more cogent sense of their special duties as citizens, and of their general responsibilities as concerned with the advancement of the highest moral interest of the whole community."

Professor Cairnes seconded the resolution.

Mrs. Grote, in supporting the resolution, paid a grateful tribute to the untiring zeal and energy of the committee of ladies who conducted the affairs of the society, and also to the gallant assistance of the members of the other sex who had aided to conduct their good ship into the channel; it was now for the Parliamentary pilots to conduct it into port. Such aid had never been engaged in any cause in which her feelings were more completely seconded by her reason than this. She had always felt that the arguments against women's franchise were so feeble and limited and ineffective that it was a wonder they were ever put forward for the night. A strange sound shortly afterwards brought the mother to the girl's chamber, and she was found with her throat cut with the penknife given to her by her companion at the ball. She lingered until noon, and then died, declaring that, remembering what she had said in her determination to go to the dance, she used the knife because she would not be overwhelmed by horrible suspicions as to who it was that, personating "J.," became her partner. The *Boston Post* declares that these statements are all strictly true, and can be vouched for by the very best authority.

Sir Robert Anstruther, M.P., also supported the resolution.

Mrs. Fawcett moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting regards with much satisfaction the introduction into the House of Commons of a Bill for removing the Electoral Disabilities of Women."

Every one interested in the extension of the suffrage to women must feel that it was time the question should again be brought before Parliament and the country in a practical form. The objection constantly met with was that there was something repugnant to the feelings in the idea of woman's suffrage. People did not seem to think it necessary to state what the feeling was or whether it was based on reason or the absence of reason. Mr. Mill said was that it was repugnant to their feelings. Now, the best way to meet such opposition as that was by full and frequent discussion of the claims of women to the suffrage and by a constant reiteration of the bases of reason and equity upon which the claim rested. Some sanguine persons thought the Bill might be carried this year; whether that prediction was to be fulfilled or not, nothing but good could come from the introduction of the Bill. If the Bill was lost this Session, it would be followed by an immediate notice of its reintroduction the first day of the next.

Lord Amberley seconded the resolution.

Miss Helen Taylor supported the resolution. After alluding to the different objects which the society had in view, she said it was difficult to say which was most urgently needed. It seemed to her that all were needed and something more which lay at the root of all, something which would prevent fresh laws from growing up like those which had enslaved women of a fair share of the endowments of the country, and which forbade women to compete for appointments and the professions. Something was needed that should remind men that women were by their side in the affairs of life, with the same needs and desires as they had, and that they desired freedom and equality. How could it be said that women were men's companions in the affairs of life when they were only companions in one path, and were shut out from political affairs? There were some men who would say that women were too gentle and too sweet to be mixed up with all the vulgar realities of politics, and were disposed to respect them a great deal more while they held aloof from the hard struggle of life and lived in an atmosphere of sweetness and poetry. But this was a very fanciful ideal of women's existence; they could not escape from the throes of human life whichever way they turned. These were to be met with in the ordinary common details of domestic life, in all which people proposed to respect them as to their minds, and invited them to interest themselves in the subjects in which they were interested, they would soon find themselves better judges upon those subjects than the clergy, whose influence over women would be weakened just in proportion as they took part in the general affairs of life. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that the extension of the franchise to women will tend to promote among them a more cogent sense of their special duties as citizens, and of their general responsibilities as concerned with the advancement of the highest moral interest of the whole community."

Professor Cairnes seconded the resolution.

Mrs. Grote, in supporting the resolution, paid a grateful tribute to the untiring zeal and energy of the committee of ladies who conducted the affairs of the society, and also to the gallant assistance of the members of the other sex who had aided to conduct their good ship into the channel; it was now for the Parliamentary pilots to conduct it into port. Such aid had never been engaged in any cause in which her feelings were more completely seconded by her reason than this. She had always felt that the arguments against women's franchise were so feeble and limited and ineffective that it was a wonder they were ever put forward for the night. A strange sound shortly afterwards brought the mother to the girl's chamber, and she was found with her throat cut with the penknife given to her by her companion at the ball. She lingered until noon, and then died, declaring that, remembering what she had said in her determination to go to the dance, she used the knife because she would not be overwhelmed by horrible suspicions as to who it was that, personating "J.," became her partner. The *Boston Post* declares that these statements are all strictly true, and can be vouched for by the very best authority.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"

OF APRIL 2.

MOTTO FOR CHEAP TEA-DRALERS.—"Down with your dust."

MOTTO FOR CAPTAIN SHAW'S BRIGADE.—"Through Fire and Water."

CONSISTENTLY STRICT.

A QUAKER, rigidly adhering to the rules of his sect, invariably calls a Yew tree, a "*Thou* tree."

HELP FOR THE DOGMA.—The Pope forbad a mass for the repose of Montalembert. Then His Holiness repented, and helped at one himself. After this, who can dispute infallibility?

NO APRIL-FOOLING.

L'EMPEREUR.—"AM I in earnest *now*?"
La Liberté, (*archly*).—"'Poisson d'Avril' ?—Non ?"
L'Empereur.—"Parole d'Honneur!!!"

LATEST FROM THE ROCK.

MR. BRIGHT has *not* promised to give up Gibel-Tarik (some people call it Gibraltar) to the Spaniards. For them it is to remain a veritable *Chateau en Espagne*.

TENANTRY.

First Rough.—"We're a goin' to be edgicated now, o'mpulsory, or else go to the treadmill!"
Second Rough.—"Ah! no vunder so many poor people's a emigratin'!"

NICE AMERICAN NAMES.

IT is said that somewhere in the United States the epithet Remarkable, is in use for women as a Christian name. By-and-by, perhaps some American journalist will have his infant daughter christened Reliable.

SHOULDERS!

M. OLLIVIER is a brave man. In the midst of his own work for liberty he encourages his wife to discourage the low-necked dresses worn by ladies. We are afraid that it will be found easier to reform than to re-dress.

RATHER CHILLING.

Mamma.—"No hunting for you this week, Captain Clinker! You really must come to my party to-morrow. The girls want somebody to help them with the charades!"

Captain Clinker.—Thank you. I shall be delighted, *unless it thaws*."

WHAT CAN THEY BE?

Notes on Roulettes and Glissettes.—This sounds rather frisky for the title of a book by a "Lecturer and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge," and we should feel easier as to the future of St. John's if we could receive an assurance from the College authorities that they examined the work in question, and can vouch for its being of the highest respectability.

EMOLLIT MORES.

Shoddyspeck (*a merry bachelor in the Midland Counties*).—"Fraid I shan't be able to give you a *Lady* to take in to dinner, young Brown—"

Brown (*not easily snubbed*).—"No old Shoddyspeck, I suppose not, down here! But any of these women will do for me! 'Mustn't be particular when one comes into the wilds, you know!"

THE ENRAGED MUSICIAN.

(*A Duologue.*)

Composer.—Did you stay late at Lady Tittup's?
Friend.—Yes. Heard Miss Bang play again. I was delighted with her execution.
Composer.—Her execution! *That* would have pleased me; she deserved it for having brutally murdered a piece of mine. *Exeunt.*

THE IRISH TREASONMONGER TO HIMSELF.

OCH, what will I do for a livin'
When I can sell threason no more?
By jabers, I'll have to be givin'
The thrade o'r a journalist o'er.
A base tailor's mane occupation
I'd scorn to live honestly by;
I'd like some gintale situation:
Bedad, I'll turn Government spy!

ON A LEG OF MUTTON.

WHEN is a leg of mutton like a modern poet?
When it's Browning.
Why is a leg of mutton being roasted like London in 1666? Because it's before the fire.
When is a leg of mutton like venison? When it's dear.
When is a leg of mutton like an intoxicated person?
When it's "*cut*."

PACIFICATION FOR PATLAND.

IT is a mistake to suppose that Ireland will ever be satisfied with any measure of mere justice. What Irishmen want is not justice but generosity. There ought to be an Irish rate, levied on all the property of Great Britain, for a subsidy to Ireland, paid annually and punctually. Then Ireland would probably be tranquillised, and remain quiet, if the subsidy were to be stopped the moment the Irish began to be troublesome.

A MODEL MODEL.

(The artist is rather shy, and has left his model to do the honours of his studio.)

"FROM whom did Mr. M'Gilp paint that head?"
"From whom indeed, madam. I sit for the 'eds of all 'is 'oly men."
"He must find you a very useful person."
"Yes, madam. I order his frames, stretch his canvasses, wash his brushes, set his palette, and mix his colours. All *he's* got to do is just to *shove 'em on*!"

NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Paten Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or Crown" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

"EWBANK'S NAILS," thus marked are distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

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the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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Steam Launch complete with Machinery:—

23 feet long, to seat 8 persons	£145
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons	£195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons	£245
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons	£360

Machinery to suit vessels built abroad:—

Of about 23 feet long	£95
" 30 feet long	£115
" 37 feet long	£140
" 43 feet long	£180

Any of the above Steamers can be carried on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use.
Full particulars forwarded on application to

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Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh,
Supply, of the finest quality,
Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrées, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Hares, Rabbits, Fowls, Pigeons, Venison, Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.

J. M. S. are also the Sole Proprietors of the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SAUCE.

Consumers will find that some of our Goods are rather higher in price than other manufacturers', but in the end they will prove the cheapest, being all of superior quality, more especially our Soups, a 1-lb. tin of which, with the addition of an equal quantity of water, will make two pounds of rich Soup.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE, speaking about women, recently told the world a lecture:—"A woman is naturally as different from a man as a flower from a tree; she has more beauty and more fragrance, but less strength. She will be fitted for the rough and thorny walk of the masculine professions when she has got a rough beard, a brazen front, and a hard skin, but no sooner."

A MIRACLE PLAY.—In the course of next summer the celebrated miracle play, the *Passion*, the last relic of those religious representations from which the dramatic literature of all the modern nations of Europe are supposed to have sprung, will again be performed in the Bavarian village of Ober-Ammergau. The parish vowed to undertake the representation in 1633, in order to escape the plague, and the piece was first performed *ex voto* in the following year. It was repeated every ten years till 1674, and then again in 1680, from which time till the present it has been played every decennium. There can be no doubt that the play itself is older than 1633, and though some slight changes have been made it has remained essentially unaltered.—*North German Correspondent.*

A WORD for literature, not usual here, but excusable we think, when the claims of Dickens and Disraeli are in question. The former has once more gladdened his admirers with the first number of a serial tale, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," and it is enough to say in this place that the cunning hand has lost none of its skill. Another class of readers, those who prefer satire and epigram to description and pathos will look out for a new novel by Mr. Disraeli, to be called "Lothnir." The hero will not, we presume, be one of the Emperors of the West, or the lover who rejoiced us in the days of our youth, and of the "Miller and his Men," by "throwing himself before Claudine and receiving the robber's attack." It will be modern enough, no doubt, and either he or those around him will say good things enough to set up an army of diners-out.—*Home News*, April 1.

JOHN MOIR and SON,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,